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## Egypt Discloses Peace Demands to UN Council

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 20 (UPI)—Egypt made public minimum demands for Middle East peace today and urged Security Council to take "adequate measures" to help UN Secretary General U. Thant work out a solution.

Embassador Mohammed el-Zayyat submitted a note to the Security Council, Sir Colin Crows, January president of the Security Council, containing terms he had given privately to Jarring last Friday.

One of the points put forward by Cairo called for a UN peace plan in the Middle East, including contingents of the Big Four. This idea has encountered opposition, however, from Secretary General U. Thant who, at a news conference Monday, said "the active participation in any UN peace force of the two powers would create more problems than they set out to solve."

Mr. el-Zayyat called for council action but did not formally submit a meeting of the top UN enforcement body.

He accused Israel of "procrastinating" in carrying out the Security Council's peace resolution of Nov. 23 and said it submits "containing nothing but mere repetition of its previous actions."

Mr. el-Zayyat, submitting for circulation the note he provided given Mr. Jarring, said the "most essential elements" of Middle East settlement were:

- 1. Withdrawal by Israel from Arab territories it occupied in June, 1967, war.
- 2. Achieving a just settlement for the Palestine refugees in accordance with the resolutions repeatedly adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly since Dec. 12, 1948. He demanded that the council's November, 1967, peace resolution be carried out and said for that purpose it is necessary:

- 1. The Israeli aggression be terminated and the Israeli forces be withdrawn beyond the June 5, 1967, lines, as provided for in Security Council resolution 242 which reaffirms the inalienability of the acquisition of territory by war and the right to work for a just and lasting peace in which every state in the area can live in security.

- 2. Israel declare its repudiation of the policy of territorial acquisition which it has pursued at the expense of the neighboring Arab states. This policy is repeatedly expressed in the statements made by Israeli leaders.

- 3. A just settlement of the Palestine refugees must be reached. This can only be realized through Israel's respect for rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the resolutions.

- 4. The termination of all claims or states of belligerency guaranteeing freedom of navigation in waterways.
- 5. Respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### Not Explained

## U.S. Paper Reports Iraq Pulls Troops Out of Jordan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Iraq is withdrawing its estimated 36,000 troops from Jordan, the semi-official Iraqi newspaper Al-Ahram said today in a dispatch.

The newspaper said the withdrawal was expected to be completed by Jan. 25, and that the Iraqi contingent has been estimated at a total of 18,000, including units of the Iraqi Air Force.

The move will leave a single regiment, stationed at the Al-Ahram Air Base, in northern Jordan, Al-Ahram said.

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FLYING BUS STOP—South Vietnamese helicopters land on Cambodia's Highway-4 to pick up troops there for a major operation aimed at retaking Pich Nill Pass, clearing the strategic highway and opening up the supply route to Phnom Penh.

## Long Postal Strike Looms in Britain, But Telephones Are Still Working

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Britain's first national Post Office strike shut off all mail services today, but telephones worked reasonably well.

Automatic switching in the telephone system, which is run by the Post Office, handled most calls, and some operators ignored the strike call by the Union of Post Office Workers.

The Post Office estimated tonight that 8,000 telephonists, as they call them here, turned up for work during the day—out of 30,000 scheduled for duty. They handled the few remaining manual exchanges, overseas calls and other special services.

Union leaders were especially annoyed at overseas operators working in London. Tonight the union general secretary, Tom Jackson, appealed to telephone workers around the world to "cut Britain off."

All the signs today were that the country was in for a long strike. Minister of Employment Robert Carr told the House of Commons after talking with the two sides that the gap between them was unbridgeable at this time.

The union is asking for increases which it calculates at an average of 15 percent. But the Post Office says the increases would amount to 18.5 percent overall. The workers had a 12 percent raise a year ago.

An experienced postman now earns \$56 a week in London and \$49 in the country. That compares with average industrial earnings of \$57 a week.

Many observers would agree that postal supplies are in the low-paid category in this country. But the Conservative government is making a strong stand against large wage increases for public servants, hoping thereby to break the back of wage inflation.

Mr. Jackson, showing resentment that his men and women should be bearing the brunt of the government's anti-inflation policy, said tonight that the strike would grow more bitter as it went on. He said his people would not give way, even though the union had no money for strike pay.

The government is evidently counting on public support for its policy of resistance. It won that support to a surprising degree during the electrical workers' slowdown before Christmas, and the sense here today was that public feeling against large wage claims was still strong.

In addition to mail and telephone, the Post Office also handles all telegrams in Britain, telex services and most international cable messages. In another of its functions, it provides a form of banking service for domestic customers.

Telegram service was suspended today because of the strike, and Post Office cables were off. Those telex lines working through automatic exchanges still operated, but overloading and what may have been mechanical breakdowns interrupted service.

The banking service, which has been losing money in its experimental period, may be killed by a long strike. The government has already had thoughts about dropping it as an unwanted competitor of regular banks.

The strike brought out all kinds of private postal ventures—the union called them pirates. Some won official authority from the Post Office to try their schemes.

Tim Randall, a builder in the Chelsea area of London, collected 1,000 letters at a number of London points and began delivering them this afternoon. He charges 24 cents each, compared with 5 cents for normal first class mail. The union picked some of his collection points.

The strike caught 11 million letters in post offices. That is about a third of a normal day's volume.

## To Support Vietnamization Laird Sets No Limits On Indochina Air Aid

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—The United States "will use air power" on a wide-open basis in Cambodia and elsewhere in Indochina to safeguard its "Vietnamization" program, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today.

He said such assistance to Cambodia—where the recent South Vietnamese offensive has included American helicopter gunships as well as fixed-wing warplanes—fits the Nixon Doctrine.

Under that doctrine, Mr. Laird said, the United States "is prepared to provide material assistance and air and sea assistance to our allies and our friends in Asia."

American aid, he stressed, stops short of putting American combat troops on the ground. "The people of Cambodia know that there will be no (American) ground combat forces committed to their country," he said.

Mr. Laird said he told President Nixon that "it was crucial to the success of Vietnamization that we use our air and our sea resources" to protect Americans in South Vietnam and "to enhance Vietnamization and to enable us to bring home additional thousands of Americans from Vietnam."

Copters From Ships

Two ships—the Cleveland and two Jims—have launched helicopters from their decks recently to help South Vietnamese troops in Cambodia with supplies and communication. The ships are in the Gulf of Siam.

The defense secretary's statements indicated that he believed everything from attack aircraft carriers to helicopter gunships flying at treetop level could be used in Cambodia under the umbrella of the Nixon Doctrine.

Mr. Laird was asked if his interpretation of the Nixon Doctrine conflicted with the President's statement of June 30 that under Saigon's plans for future Cambodian operations "there will be U.S. air or logistics support."

"The President said . . . that air support would not be used or not necessary during the termination of those sanctuary operations. This was a correct statement because the South Vietnamese Air Force at that time felt that they could perform the air support that was needed to finish up those sanctuary operations prior to the rainy season setting in . . ."

A widespread interpretation of the President's statement at the time was that it referred to Saigon's intentions after—not during—the allied raids against sanctuaries along South Vietnam's border.

Asked if the current U.S. air support of South Vietnamese operations in Cambodia meant that American involvement there would depend on how wide a war Saigon decided to fight, Mr. Laird replied: "I don't think that's a proper interpretation." He said the number of U.S. air sorties in Indochina is declining.

Cambodia Air Action

Mr. Laird doubted that American air operations in Cambodia would reach last year's level, but said they could.

"As we continue to take additional thousands out of South Vietnam," he said "I have insisted that our commanders have the authority to protect those remaining forces in the country. I am not going to do anything that will restrict their capability to protect American lives."

Declaring he did not wish to get into semantics by defining such terms as interdiction and logistics support, Mr. Laird said: "We will use air power, and as long as I am serving in this job I will recommend that we use air power to supplement the South Vietnamese forces in the air campaign in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia."

He said there are "certain controls" in the orders given American pilots flying over Cambodia.

Mr. Laird refused, however, to enunciate the Nixon administration's policy in case Cambodia fell to the Communists by saying this would not happen.

"As has been stated repeatedly since the President enunciated the Nixon Doctrine in Guam in 1969, the United States would be and is prepared to provide material assistance and air and sea assistance to our allies and our friends in Asia," Mr. Laird said.

"That is precisely what is happening today in Cambodia," he said.

Mr. Laird, whose recent ten-day trip included a stopover in Paris for talks with chief U.S. peace negotiator David K.E. Bruce, said he told Mr. Nixon that unless the Communists show willingness to engage in meaningful negotiations in Paris, he could not "anticipate an early end" to all fighting in Indochina.

"But we can as a result of the Vietnamization program see an early end" to American ground operations in South Vietnam, he said.

Held by U.S. Copters

SAIGON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—The South Vietnamese command reported heavy fighting on two fronts in Cambodia today as its troops mounted a massive new campaign against a Communist border sanctuary and a drive against a mountain pass on Cambodia's Highway-4.

The new fighting appeared to be shaping up into a decisive dry-season battle between South Vietnamese and Communist forces for control of Cambodian infiltration routes that the Communists need to support their campaign in Vietnam.

Disclosure of the major fighting coincided with the arrival today of Cambodian Premier Lon Nol on his first state visit to South Vietnam. Mr. Lon Nol was seeking more military and economic aid from Vietnam and the United States.

In Bangkok, the Thai government said Prime Minister Thanon Kittakachorn also will go to Saigon, on Saturday, for talks on the military situation in Vietnam and Cambodia.

American military spokesmen meanwhile admitted publicly that it was primarily political considerations rather than military security that led them to deny, or refuse to disclose, the growing involvement of U.S. military power in Laos and Cambodia.

Military sources revealed that in the past several days U.S. helicopter gunships, fighters, strategic bombers and transport planes have been supporting South Vietnamese Cambodian and Laotian troops.

South Vietnamese troops reported killing 33 Viet Cong in their drive to recapture Highway 4, linking Phnom Penh and the port of Sihanoukville.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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Mr. Jackson, showing resentment that his men and women should be bearing the brunt of the government's anti-inflation policy, said tonight that the strike would grow more bitter as it went on. He said his people would not give way, even though the union had no money for strike pay.

The government is evidently counting on public support for its policy of resistance. It won that support to a surprising degree during the electrical workers' slowdown before Christmas, and the sense here today was that public feeling against large wage claims was still strong.

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Polish Labor, Officials Meet; Transport Unrest Reported

WARSAW, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Management officials of the public transport system in the Gdansk area said they had new meetings with workers' representatives today, but they denied that services were disrupted again.

A management official said a delegation of 20 workers' representatives from nearby Gdynia had talks lasting about two hours this morning, at which they presented demands connected with their working and social conditions.

Sources in Gdansk said, however, that the meeting disturbed transport services for a couple of hours. They said both the meeting and the transport services were disrupted again.

The management official said a consideration was being given to the demands.

Party sources in Gdansk said there had been meetings which, they said, did not disturb either the transport services or work in the shipyards.

Delegations of shipyard workers from Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin, where riots broke out last month, returned home today to report on assurances given to them by Communist party leader Edward Gierek that the party is placing priority on the needs of the workers.

The transport and shipyard workers on the Baltic coast are pressing for higher wages, better working conditions and the ouster of discredited politicians.

Work on Castle Set

Meanwhile Mr. Gierek told artists and writers today that work will start on reconstruction of Warsaw's 16th-century royal castle—a project shelved for more than two decades.

The Polish news agency, PAP, said Mr. Gierek informed the creative workers of the Politburo decision at a meeting in which they discussed problems experienced by artistic circles.

PAP described the ruined palace as "a symbol of a national culture which Hitlerism tried to destroy."

The Nazis almost leveled the palace with explosive charges during systematic destruction of Warsaw after the 1944 uprising. Only a few sections of its walls remain.

PAP said the artists and writers "accepted the decision with satisfaction . . . emphasizing that the project is not an easy one in the light of the present economic situation."

## France Seeks Own Oil Deal, Shuns Bloc

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Jan. 20 (UPI)—The French government made plain today that it will not be bound, in negotiations with Algeria, by the international settlement at Tehran between France and producer countries.

Minister Maurice Schumann said the weekly cabinet that the Tehran negotiations in any way result in the Franco-Algerian negotiations in the field of oil or in the Algerian statement, re-issued an official spokesman, a previous unofficial statement that the French government did not feel compelled to follow the letter any joint stand out by the international allies. While France welcomed the recommendations of the international group of the oil companies, the government recognizes that arrangements may be made bilaterally to accord with Algeria.

President Georges Pompidou is expected to clarify the present state of the negotiations at his semi-annual press conference tomorrow.

OECD Talks

In another development here, the oil crisis was discussed by a restricted group of the oil companies of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. At the meeting, representatives of the United States, Britain, France

and the Netherlands—whose oil companies joined in proposing negotiations for long-term stabilization of the world oil market—formed government representatives of major oil consuming countries, including West Germany, Italy and Japan, of the companies' proposals.

Angus Beckett, chairman of the OECD oil committee, stressed after the meeting that the Tehran negotiations would be "between companies, and not between governments." He declined to comment on unofficial estimates that the Tehran talks would lead to a worldwide petroleum price rise of 15 to 30 cents a barrel, but did observe that "We have a seller's market."

Today's meeting was not devoted to planning emergency measures for an oil shortage, Mr. Beckett said. Such contingency plans are made continuously by the 22-nation oil committee, which represents both governments and oil companies, and which was formed after the 1956 Suez crisis. The latest review of contingency plans was made last month.



KEEPING POSTED—Tom Jackson (right), general secretary of Britain's striking Postal Workers' Union, conferring yesterday with Victor Feather (center), general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, and Sidney Green, assistant chairman of TUC.



## Guerrillas Reportedly Accept No-War Solution; They Deny It

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (UPI). — The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said today that the Palestinian guerrilla movement has decided to support efforts for a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis.

In Beirut, however, guerrilla leaders denied they had changed their strategy.

A statement by el-Fatih said,

"We affirm our absolute rejection of all (political) solutions because they ignore the legal and natural rights of our people."

A spokesman for the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said, "The front remains opposed to the conspiracy of the peaceful solution and will work with all methods to foil it."

Al-Ahram, in a dispatch from Amman, said the Central Committee of guerrilla organizations decided on the new policy during a meeting called to review the whole status of the guerrilla movement following last September's fighting with the Jordanian government and new violence this month.

## Egypt Tells Its Conditions For Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

nized boundaries free from threats or acts of force.

"A. Guaranteeing of peace and the territorial inviolability and political independence of every state in the area.

"The Security Council may decide upon the necessary arrangements which would provide security to all states in the area. These arrangements may, inter alia, include:

"A. The establishment of a UN peacekeeping force in which the four permanent members of the Security Council would participate.

"B. The establishment of demilitarized zones outside the borders.

Mr. el-Zayyat said Israel's attitude, including its refusal to answer certain questions put by Mr. Jarring, impeded the peace effort.

"It continues to escalate the explosive situation in the Middle East," he said. "This constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security. The situation in the area, therefore, cannot be permitted to deteriorate any further. Consequently, it is deemed necessary that the Security Council should exercise its responsibilities in the maintenance of international peace and security."

### Jordan Reply Studied

JERUSALEM, Jan. 20 (UPI). — Israel's government received Jordan's reply to the Israeli proposals for a Middle East peace settlement today.

Political sources said the Jordanian reply was almost identical to Egypt's, restating Arab demands that Israel reject but not closing the door to further negotiations.

Israel's representative to the Jarring talks, Ambassador Yosef Tikhon, received the Jordanian reply from Mr. Jarring last night and transmitted it to Jerusalem today.

Premier Golda Meir held consultations with key ministers and advisers today to consider the Arab demands.

The Jordanians, like the Egyptians, did not answer directly the proposals Israel made to Mr. Jarring during his recent visit to Jerusalem but made counterproposals, the sources said.

The Arab position remains a demand for total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories captured in the 1967 war, leaving other issues to be negotiated later, with the Arab ending their state of war with Israel only after total withdrawal according to the sources. It also calls for a settlement based on demilitarized zones along Israel-Arab borders, patrolled by Big Four peacekeeping forces.

### Peace Program Confirmed

PARIS, Jan. 20 (UPI). — French Foreign Minister Jean-François Picot confirmed today that a 14-point peace program published yesterday was "very close to our philosophy."

Mr. Picot said the possibilities for peace were different with each of Israel's Arab neighbors. Lebanon, he said, was ready to sign a "real peace treaty" with Israel. He said that a solution could be found with Egypt, "in spite of the problems to be solved." As for Jordan and the Palestinians, he said, "our relations with the Palestinians are not at all bad."

Mr. Picot, who is here on business concerning El Al, the Israeli airline, and Air France, confirmed the accuracy of the 14-point Israeli peace program published in the weekly Jeune Afrique yesterday.

On other points, he said that Jerusalem would remain under Israeli control. Asked if Israel was favorable to a Big Four presence in the Middle East, Mr. Picot indicated that the Soviet Union and United States still had not decided this themselves.

"In my opinion, the situation in the Middle East is the result of the conflict that already exists between Russians and Americans."

### No. 2 Lebanese Quits

BEIRUT, Jan. 20 (AP). — Ghassan Tuani, deputy premier and Information Minister, submitted his resignation to President Suleiman Frangieh today.

Mr. Tuani said he had resigned "because my presence in the government no longer has any meaning." He has been unable to enforce sweeping reorganizations in the Information and Education Ministries.

## Oil 'Rebels' Block 15-Firm Global Pact

### Accord With Persian Gulf States Possible

By Jonathan C. Randal

TEHRAN, Jan. 20 (UPI). — Fifteen major Western companies face the agonizing decision of dropping recent demands for a global agreement with ten oil-producing states in favor of seeking a long-term accord with Persian Gulf exporters alone.

Negotiations between Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia—representing the Persian Gulf producers—and the companies resumed yesterday and were then recessed to allow the newly formed united front of oil firms to make its decision. The talks had been broken off Jan. 12. At stake were opposing doctrines of the oil companies and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), whose production accounts for 85 percent of the underdeveloped world's oil exports.

However, diplomatic sources suggested that the companies would be well advised to sacrifice their principles in return for rallying the mainly moderate Persian Gulf producers to a five-year agreement which would isolate the radical oil policies of Algeria and, especially, Libya.

Algeria and Libya, the latter having played a key role in extracting ever larger revenues from the companies in the past year and set the background for the present crisis, have rejected the companies' proffered five-year price hike pact in any case. They are holding out for U.S. domestic prices, the world's highest.

George Piercy, U.S. president of Standard Oil of New Jersey and a member of the negotiating team here, confirmed that "we have not decided" whether to accept OPEC's demands for a regional Persian Gulf settlement. Unless the companies capitulate, a tripartite committee from the Gulf producer countries threatened to call an extraordinary conference of all OPEC members.

Iranian View

Iranian desires to avoid the special conference reflected fears that pushing a moderate line within OPEC would be embarrassing in such an open forum attended by radical states.

Iran, and to a lesser extent the other Persian Gulf producers, cannot afford the risk of shutting down production with the same equanimity as a sparsely settled nation like Libya, whose leaders are said to have a year's reserves in banks to tide them over such an eventuality.

France's state-owned independent Elf-Arap oil firm is facing Algerian demands amounting to nationalization. Such threats explain why France endorsed the United Nations' approach at the cost of "betraying" Gaullist dreams of establishing a French oil giant independent of the traditional international "Anglo-American" firms.

The young leaders of Libya were the first to realize that producer nations for the first time in a decade were in a seller's market. The independent initial capitulation in Libya led to a ripple effect thanks to which the Persian Gulf producers caught up with Libyan terms, only to have Libya in turn raise the ante again.

### ENI Takes Stand

ROME, Jan. 20 (AP). — Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), the state-owned oil concern, announced tonight that it would not take part in common talks between oil companies and members of OPEC.

ENI said the talks should not be left just to the private companies involved but should also include Western governments and international bodies "that can promote an agreement on a European level."

## Commons Debating EEC Role; Rippon Notes Good Headway

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuters). — Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's chief Common Market negotiator, said in the Commons today that negotiations for British entry are making good headway.

Opening a two-day debate on the Common Market, he said the negotiating partners were now well prepared to tackle the central issues.

"For ten years now," he said, "successive British governments have believed that membership in the community is in the interests of this country and of Europe as a whole, providing fair terms could be obtained."

"And by fair terms, I think we have meant terms that would take account of the broad interests and situation of this country and the Commonwealth, and the impact upon existing trading arrangements, particularly in the period of transition."

Mr. Rippon is opening and closing the debate, which coincides with a marshaling of forces by sections of opinion holding rival views on British entry. Principal speakers for the opposition Labor party will include former Prime Minister Harold Wilson and other former ministers such as Roy Jenkins, Harold Lever and Denis Healey.

A motion signed by 106 Labor party members said that "entry

into the European Economic Community on the terms so far envisaged would be against the interests of the country." Nevertheless, political observers here say they believe there is a parliamentary majority for entry.

Mr. Rippon said Britain and the European bloc had reduced the essential negotiating issues to three, of which the most important was finance.

For dealing with the transitional period in financing, he said Britain had advanced proposals last month designed to adapt to the community system on a fair and realistic basis. It was hoped to obtain a mutual balance of advantages so that what were called the impact effects in some fields were balanced by the dynamic effects in others, Mr. Rippon said.

No one could forecast confidently the size and shape of the community budget in five or eight years, but one assumption was that agriculture would play a proportionately less important budgetary role, the minister said.

Therefore, he continued, those who saw Britain carrying a perpetual burden of high contributions and low receipts had the issues out of perspective.

Mr. Rippon pointed out that membership in the EEC would give Britain a market five times greater than the British market and three times greater than that among European Free Trade Association members.

One half of one percent increase in gross national product as a result of membership would mean \$2.6 million a year more in British pockets, he said.



Conservation Duty—Teen-age volunteers (left) help push straw over an oil-soaked beach in the San Francisco Bay area to fight the pollution threat resulting from the spillage of 500,000 gallons of fuel oil following a tanker collision. Other youths try to save water fowl by cleaning off their deadly coats of oil.

## Thousands Help Oily Birds In San Francisco's Big Slick

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (UPI). — Armies of volunteers battled today to save the last Pacific Coast nesting colony of great blue herons and white greys from a huge oil slick spreading out of San Francisco Bay.

A conservationist, Dr. John Dorn, 40, called the tanker collision under the Golden Gate Bridge Monday, which dumped thousands of gallons of oil into the bay, "an ecological bomb" and described the fight to save the priceless coastal wildlife refuges nearby as "the Dunkirk of ecology."

The thick black oil from the Standard Oil of California tanker Oregon Standard breached a hastily assembled barrier of floating telephone poles and burlap bags at Bolinas Lagoon early today.

The lagoon provides feeding grounds for the nearby heron and egret nesting grounds.

To the north, oil blackened the coastal rocks at the southern tip of the Point Reyes National Seashore Park, and oil had been reported floating north just off the 35-mile stretch of gleaming sand and cliffs set aside as permanent wilderness.

Southward, for 60 miles along the coast, oil was reported seeping into previously spared beaches and threatening seabird nesting grounds.

Thousands of Volunteers

Thousands of volunteers—so many that they had to be "pushed out the door"—at some bird rescue stations—battled the goosy oil on the coast and inside the bay to rescue floundering, black-coated birds and clean their feathers.

The California Fish and Game Commission said about 650 to 700 birds, cleaned of oil, had been delivered to a special refuge just off north of San Francisco.

Fish and game officials pointed out that the birds would have to be kept in captivity until next September, until they replace the natural "waterproofing" oils washed out in the cleaning process.

In San Francisco, the Coast Guard opened a hearing into the accident, which immediately bogged down over demands by the Sierra Club to cross-examine witnesses.

Million-Dollar Fine

Standard Oil faced more than a million dollars in fines and penalties and was the target of vandalism threats and civil suits today for a reflecting pool outside the San Francisco headquarters. The company airlifted 1,000 employees from southern California to San Francisco today.

## Germany Jails 3 In Hijack Case

MUNICH, Jan. 20 (UPI). — Three Hungarian men were sentenced to 1 1/2 years each in jail today for hijacking a Romanian airliner to West Germany.

A Munich criminal court freed the fourth of one of the hijackers, however.

The four had been charged with 14 individual counts of deprivation of liberty, one for each of the passengers and crew aboard the Taron Airlines plane diverted to Munich last Sept. 14.

The sentences were identical to those handed down in Nuremberg last year on three Czechs who forced a Czechoslovak airliner to land there.

### Mystère-4 Explodes

TULLE, France, Jan. 20 (AP). — A French Air Force Mystère-4 jet fighter-trainer exploded in flight today, then crashed at the village of Segur-le-Chateau in central France. The pilot was killed.

### Angry Taxi Pack Chases Sports Car; It Plunges Into Main River; 3 Die

FRANKFURT, Jan. 20 (Reuters). — Two women and a man were drowned when a sports car plunged into the Main River here early today, after being chased through the city by a pack of angry taxi drivers, police reported.

The driver of the sports car managed to escape from the car and swim to the riverbank.

Police said the sports car had cut sharply in front of a taxi somewhere in the center of Frankfurt. The infuriated taxi driver gave chase and forced the sports car to stop but then was beaten off.

His story to some colleagues who eventually tracked down the sports car.

A wild chase ensued which ended when the sports car was forced down to the river area and off the bank to fly over a moored barge and crash eight yards out in the river.

The car sank immediately.



U.S. Reported Backing Thai Drive in Laos

## U.S. Reported Backing Thai Drive in Laos

By Michael Geller

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI). — Thailand is sending several battalions of special guerrilla troops into southern Laos for the first time as part of a U.S.-backed plan to harass expanding Communist supply lines, congressional sources say.

Defense and State Department officials, asked about such moves, say they can neither confirm nor deny them.

The reports have also come to the attention of Sen. Walter Mondale, D. Minn., and aides to the senator say an inquiry to President Nixon on the situation will be forthcoming tonight.

According to Capitol Hill sources, the plan to use the Thais was hatched this fall by the Washington Special Action Group, a small, top-level collection of State, Defense and White House officials.

Behind the plan, sources say, was a three-pronged scheme to impede the flow of North Vietnamese war materials moving through Laos and into Communist base camps in southern Laos and Cambodia, which are using U.S. ground troops, which Congress has barred from Laos.

The Thai force, said to number more than 1,000 men, has allegedly moved across the border and into the Bolovens Plateau area of Laos "recently."

Belated Troops

The Thais reportedly are being used to bolster a 3,000-5,000 man anti-Communist guerrilla force which has been operating in the same area since last summer as part of an earlier U.S.-backed effort.

U.S. air support is being provided to the combined Thai-Laotian force.

The two other parts of the plan allegedly included moving some Cambodian troops into the northern borders of their country to attack supply lines in that area, and a contingency plan, never put into operation, to send South Vietnamese troops on a sweep through southern Laos.

Thai troops, according to information, have operated against Communist forces in northern Laos on previous occasions but have not previously crossed the border into the southern panhandle region.

### 4 Arrests in Germany

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Jan. 20 (AP). — Four persons have been arrested by West German authorities for allegedly passing classified military information to East Germany, a spokesman for the federal prosecutor's office reported today.

The office said the four suspects, two men and two women, are believed to have sent information to the East German secret service for the past several years.

### West Berliner Gets 10 Months as Spy Link

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (UPI). — A West Berlin court today sentenced a 27-year-old West Berlin man to ten months in jail and three years probation for spying on the U.S. military government in the divided city.

Detlef Winkler, an employee of the military government's telephone exchange, was charged with handing over to East German secret police addresses and telephone numbers of Americans living in West Berlin.

Winkler was arrested by the FBI in October of 1963 along with John W. Butenko, an engineer employed by a New Jersey electronics firm.

At that time, Ivanov was employed as a chauffeur for Russia's Ambassador to the United States.

Charged with conspiracy to commit espionage and acting as agents of a foreign government without prior notification to the secretary of state, Ivanov and Butenko were found guilty in December, 1964.

Ivanov received a 20-year sentence, and Butenko a 10-year sentence.

Father II

State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey said that Ivanov's father reportedly is ill and the Soviet government had asked permission for Ivanov's return on a number of occasions over the past years.

"There was no deal involved" for reciprocal return of an American from the Soviet Union to the United States, Mr. McCloskey said.

He also stated that he knew of no precedent for the action in Ivanov's case.

"What we have done here does remove an irritant in U.S.-Soviet relations," he said. He declined to spell out what he had termed the other reasons for the U.S. decision.

### Force Only Way To Independence In Quebec—Sartre

QUEBEC CITY, Jan. 20 (UPI). — French Canadians should make Quebec North America's first "independent socialist" nation, and the only way to do it is through violent revolution, according to French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre.

Mr. Sartre's views, videotaped in Paris, were broadcast on closed-circuit television in Montreal Saturday for a group opposed to the government's special anti-terrorism laws.

"There is no possibility remaining to make Quebec an independent socialist state in a progressive fashion," Mr. Sartre said. To hope otherwise, retaining faith in peaceful processes, would be "domestic," he added.

"It is not something that I feel particularly happy about, but that's the way it is," the French philosopher said.

## McGovern Says Air Activity Violates Cooper Resolution

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI). — Sen. George S. McGovern charged today that President Nixon had violated "the spirit and letter" of the Cooper-Church Resolution by authorizing intensive American air activity over Cambodia.

The South Dakota Democrat, who on Monday became the first announced presidential candidate, said that the United States is "following the same path in Cambodia—step-by-step involvement—that we followed in Vietnam."

Speaking at a news conference, he asserted that the Nixon administration "may well be setting the stage for expanding the conflict in Cambodia to all Southeast Asia."

But he did not explain how the use of American helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft in Cambodia violated Cooper-Church, which prohibited the use of American ground troops there.

He also complained about raids on prisoners of war camps, arguing that "the source are prisoners will not only keep our prisoners in prison but endanger the life of every American in Vietnam."

In a discussion of his presidential campaign, he said that he would enter 1972 primaries in all parts of the country—including the one in New Hampshire, which he said he expected Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine to win.

He asserted, however, that he did not expect the Democratic

presidential picture to come into focus until after the third primary. By that point, he said, he hoped to have shown his "vision" in Wisconsin and in Nebraska.

Sen. Muskie is far ahead in polls, Sen. McGovern said. He has been "about the only one on the track." The South Dakota Democrat said he was sure he could beat the possible candidacy of Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts or anyone else.

POW Camp Raids

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## Probers See Man in Photo In Cambodia

SAIGON, Jan. 20 (AP). — The American in the photo uniform photographed Highway-4 near Ta Hieu in

body? The U.S. Command here launched an investigation to find out who he is and what he is doing there last week of

can't track him down in Vietnam, he is asking the U.S. Army in Phnom Penh for help.

Whoever he was, source Saigon say, he shouldn't have there.

Congress's Cooper-Church resolution prohibits the use of ground troops and advisers in Cambodia. It is possible the man was an American military man on a major drive to reoccupy vital highway from the capitol sea.

He might also have been a logistics liaison officer for South Vietnamese forces engaged in taking part in a northward push through the Phnom Penh.

Sources in Vinh Loc, Vietnam, say U.S. advisers have ridden South Vietnamese command and control centers guiding Saigon forces the Highway-4 operation. The U.S. is also pushing for a Vietnamese base at Vasi Remb, to Ta Hieu.

The Associated Press photo taken last week (Page 1) of a day's International Herald Tribune, showed the American in a military uniform on the ground to board a U.S. helicopter.

The American was seen by two other persons, a Vietnamese, one of whom was what looked like a witness map case.

The picture shows the pilot and the crew side of the helicopter. The man in the uniform was seen in the background, in a building with a sign on the reading in Cambodian: "Village Council."

Police in Belfast Arrest Leader Of Bomb Attack

BELFAST, Jan. 20 (UPI). — Police early today seized a man who led 40 persons in a bomb attack on troops in White Rock Road area, an spokesman said.

No injuries were reported, he said. The group was moved to the Turf Lodge where they threw stones, a spokesman said.

It was the first trouble in the province in two nights. The evening since the latest violence broke out in the province.

Meanwhile, owners of goods shops in Belfast today to stop selling crossbows and, in response to an army order, to stop selling crossbows and, in response to an army order, to stop selling crossbows.



In Plea of Other Jewish Units

# JDL Calls a 'Moratorium' On Harassment of Russians

By Juan M. Vasquez

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT)—Abbi Meir D. Kahane, leader of the Jewish Defense League, announced yesterday an "indefinite moratorium" in the organization's campaign of harassing Soviet diplomats and members of their families.

The campaign, to protest the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union, has consisted mainly of following members of the Soviet mission around the city and directing epithets and obscenities at them.

The activity, together with picketing and demonstrating near the mission on East 67th Street, has been criticized in government circles, both here and in the Soviet Union, and has exacerbated tensions between the two countries.

The rabbi said that picketing and demonstrating would continue but that he had been persuaded by "people in government and major Jewish groups" to stop the harassment.

Rabbi Kahane said that other Jewish leaders had told him, in effect, "You've made your point—pause for a while and let us work through normal channels." He added: "We have made our point. Now we will see how much these promises are worth."

He said his group would honor the moratorium for a "reasonable period of time," but added: "If we don't see any results, we'll go back to our harassment."

Rabbi Kahane spoke moments before entering a courtroom for the start of his trial on charges of disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and obstructing governmental administration. The trial was adjourned to next Tuesday.

# High Court Limits Judges On Contempt

By Robert Sine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Supreme Court today barred judges from waiting until the end of a trial to consider adding multiple contempt penalties to a defendant's sentence.

In a unanimous ruling the high court held that in such cases a defendant must be given a public trial before a different judge on contempt citations.

However, the court emphasized that judges have the power to keep their records in their courtrooms by removing unruly defendants, by citing them for contempt when disruptive actions are committed and sentencing them immediately and, in extreme cases, shackling and gagging a defendant in court.

Justice William O. Douglas, speaking for the court, ruled that a judge cannot be driven out of a case. Where, however, he does not act the instant contempt is committed, it is generally wise, where marks of unseemly conduct have left personal stigma, to ask a "judge to take his place."

The ruling vacated a contempt judgment of 11 to 22 years on 11 counts of contempt handed down by a Pennsylvania county judge who had continued to punish a defendant charged with breaking out of prison.

Justice Douglas held that a judge, "vitiating as was this judge, necessarily becomes embroiled in a running bitter controversy. No one so cruelly slandered is likely to maintain the calm detachment necessary for calm adjudication."

The decision, while limiting the power of judges to impose lengthy contempt sentences, reaffirmed a decision handed down last March in which the court held that a judge has wide powers to keep order and that a defendant does not have a right to be physically present at his trial as long as he attempts to disrupt the proceedings.

# Tate Jury Hears Beatles Discs, Atkins Letters

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—The Tate murder trial jury, with nearly 30 hours of deliberation already behind it, returned to its closely guarded jury room today for a fifth day of debate.

The jury appeared in court today to hear letters to the late Charles Manson, written by the Beatles and John Lennon, and four other people the Tate home on Aug. 8, 1969, with the murder of Leno La Bianca and his wife on the following night, Leslie Van Houten, 21, charged in the La Bianca murders.

Security precautions have been imposed in the courtroom. Police reported that they had seized "specific and alarming" evidence of violence if Manson is convicted.

# High Court Bars Vis. Tavern Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (WP)—Supreme Court struck down unconstitutional yesterday a state law that permitted a brand of persons as unable for service at local bars on giving them a hearing on whether they drink too much.

Justice William O. Douglas, writing for a six-to-three majority, said a lower court properly invalidated a denial of due process by the state's scheme of post-hearing in taverns. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, dissenting, said the court "very likely" reached the correct result but argued that case should have been changed through the state courts as a matter of "sound judicial administration."

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BACK ON THE BEAT—Police officers of New York's 20th Precinct turn out for their tour of duty after deciding to put an end to their six-day job action. However, a few dissident policemen chose to remain off the job.

# Republicans Re-Elect Ford House Leader

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—House Republicans re-elected Rep. Gerald Ford, of Michigan, as their leader today after narrowly re-electing Rep. John B. Anderson as conference chairman against a strong conservative challenger.

At the same time, both Democrats and Republicans in separate conferences worked out revised party rules to allow challenges of committee chairmanships and senior minority posts awarded on the basis of seniority in office.

Whether any chairman or ranking minority members in the House would be ousted under the liberalized rules was unclear, but some members believed the threat of such action could strip the wings of some chairmen who have struck out on their own too far from party policy.

Rep. Ford's 75-year-old deputy, GOP whip Leslie W. Arends, of Illinois, who has been in Congress since 1934, also was unanimously re-elected by the Republican caucus.

But the minority Republicans split, 89 to 81, in re-electing Rep. Anderson, an Illinois moderate, over Ohio's conservative challenger, Rep. Samuel I. Devine. This was a closer victory margin for Rep. Anderson than his supporters had anticipated. The vote demonstrated increased conservative strength in the GOP ranks of the new 92d Congress.

The conservative bloc fought hard to defeat Rep. Anderson in his bid for a second term as conference chairman, a key political post formerly held by Melvin R. Laird, who now is Secretary of Defense.

After Rep. Ford's re-election as minority leader—which puts him formally in contention with Rep. Carl Albert, D., Okla., for the speakership—the Michigan veteran appealed for unity among his Republican colleagues, predicting the GOP had "a fighting chance of electing a majority (of the House) in 1972."

In the Democratic caucus's morning session, the majority party approved new rules requiring that the 21 powerful committee chairmen may head only one of their subcommittees, and no House member may be chairman of more than one legislative subcommittee.

The latter rule would permit members to head more than one subcommittee if only one is designated "legislative" (as distinguished, say, from investigative panels).

The two new rules, reported during the lunchtime recess, were the first of a package drawn up by a committee of the caucus, aimed at spreading the powerful chairmanships among more members and making it easier for Democrats to vote chairman out of their posts.

Both parties, in gearing up for the new Congress, which starts tomorrow, are working on rules to lower the traditional power of congressional veterans, many of whom are above 70 years of age.

# Lindsay Moves to Dock Pay Of Patrolmen Who Struck

By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Mayor John V. Lindsay today moved to invoke mandatory penalties against city patrolmen who shunned their assignments during the six-day strike that ended yesterday.

Mr. Lindsay ordered his personal chief, Harry Brownstein, to submit a list of the estimated 85 percent of the city's 27,400 patrolmen who shunned the wildcat strike.

Edward J. Kiernan, president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, reacted to Mr. Lindsay's move by pledging to his membership that "there will be no docking of any patrolman's pay."

He told his men to "hold the line, stay on your jobs." Mr. Kiernan, speaking at a news conference, said: "I do not know why Mayor Lindsay wants a police strike. This is one of the most ill-timed, ill-conceived and inflammatory statements in history," the PBA chief said.

The rank-and-file policemen were back on the beat today in full force after their union delegates voted 238-112 yesterday to return to work. Despite vociferous opposition by angry dissidents, they agreed to perform their duties, even though the basic issues which triggered the strike have not been settled.

The state's Taylor Law requires that Mayor Lindsay impose the penalties on striking municipal workers.

An employee who engages in a strike loses two days' pay for each day on strike, one day for being absent and the other as a penalty. He is also placed on probation for a year, without tenure.

Although there were demands for amnesty by some of the striking policemen and also suggestions that an agreement had been worked out with the city to erase the penalties, the law makes no allowance for any such step.

The patrolmen's strike began last Thursday night over their demand for pay parity on a 3-to-5.5 ratio with sergeants. State Supreme Court Justice Irving H. Saypol began hearing the case late yesterday, and sessions continued today.

Mayor Lindsay is still faced with further job actions by policemen, firemen and sanitation workers if new pay contracts with the three uniformed services are not worked out soon.

Adding to his troubles is the ten-day-old walkout by some 48,000 telephone repairmen and installers in all parts of the state. Today is a critical day in that dispute, with two key meetings and a court session scheduled. State mediator Meyer Drucker met this morning with officials of Local 1101 of the Communications Workers of America, which is leading some 30 locals.

The International Local 1101 and Howard Banker, president of the local, are subject to fines totaling \$896,750 for contempt of court in the strike. At the center of the dispute is the hiring of out-of-town repairmen to augment the regular force.

The only bright spot was the vote last night by produce drivers, warehousemen and deliverymen to end their brief walkout. Local 202 of the Teamsters voted to go back to work at the city's four major markets, which supply 90 to 95 percent of fruit and vegetables consumed here.

They were granted an immediate weekly wage increase, to be followed by weekly raises of \$10 next year and \$12.50 the following year.

# 16 Hurt in La. Factory Explosion

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 20 (AP)—Sixteen people were slightly injured when a tank truck exploded at a chemical factory here last night. Firemen fought all night to control flames started by the explosion.

His estimate of their importance is shared by others in the field. Ralph Solecki of Columbia University, one of the leading authorities on Ice Age archaeology, terms the notations a "logical springboard" leading to the more sophisticated calendars of ancient Sumeria, Babylon and Egypt.

"It is a milestone in archaeology comparable to the discovery of Carbon-14," Mr. Solecki commented. It was the realization that radioactive Carbon-14 could be used as a clock to determine the age of organic material, such as wood or bone, that has enabled archaeologists to date countless sites around the world.

# 9th U.S. Boat Is Seized By Ecuador

QUITO, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Ecuadorian Navy vessels seized another American fishing boat yesterday, the ninth in the past eight days, for fishing within the 200-mile territorial limits this country claims off its coast.

(Ecuador has fined U.S. fishermen nearly \$500,000 and rejected a protest over its seizure of American tuna boats, the State Department said in Washington today, Reuters reported.)

The United States is considering deducting the amount of the fine from economic aid to Ecuador and recalling U.S. naval vessels which are on loan to Ecuador and might have been used to seize the tuna boats, a department spokesman said.

Diplomatic sources in Washington said Ecuador was considering asking the Organization of American States to call a foreign ministers' meeting on the fishing problem.

The latest boat seized was identified as the Blue Pacific. Officials said it was American, but did not give its home port.

A government statement yesterday accused U.S. fishing interests of "provocation" in the dispatch of a California-based fishing fleet into waters off Ecuador's coast.

The statement also said the U.S. suspension of military assistance to Ecuador as a result of the seizures was "contrary to the policy of good understanding and cooperation with Latin American countries proclaimed by President Nixon."

The United States recognizes only 12-mile territorial limits for fishing.

# Nixon Halts Work On Canal to Save Fla. Environment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—President Nixon yesterday ordered a halt to further construction of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal to prevent what he termed "potentially serious environmental damage."

In a statement issued by the White House, he said: "The Council on Environmental Quality has recommended that the project be halted."

"The council has pointed out to me that the project could endanger the unique wildlife of the area and destroy this region of unusual and unique natural beauty," Mr. Nixon said.

Money for the 107-mile-long canal was authorized by Congress in 1962. It would have run from Mayport on the Atlantic Coast to Yanketown on the Gulf Coast.

"The step I have taken today will prevent a past mistake from causing permanent damage," Mr. Nixon said. He said a natural treasure was involved in the case of the canal, the Oklawaha River, which he said would be destroyed by the construction.

Mr. Nixon said he is asking the secretary of the Army, whose corps of engineers was involved to work with the council in developing recommendations for the future of the area. White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said this referred to some 26 miles of canal already built.

# Insanity Plea In Killing of 5

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Jan. 20 (AP)—John Linley Frasier pleaded innocent by reason of insanity today in the slaying of Dr. Victor M. Obata and four others in the doctor's hilltop mansion near Santa Cruz last Oct. 19.

Frasier, 24, had pleaded innocent to the murder charges last Nov. 12 after his lawyer received permission to change the plea to insanity if he wished.

# Convict Said to Assist U.S. On Berrigan's Alleged Plot

By Ronald J. Ostrow and Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The government's investigation of an alleged bombing-kidnap conspiracy by the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan and five others has depended heavily on information from a convict released last month from a federal prison, it was learned yesterday.

The man, Boyd F. Douglas, 32, served his latest prison term at the Lewisburg, Pa., federal penitentiary, where he got to know Father Berrigan well.

Douglas's prison record is unusual. It includes violating parole of an earlier sentence, participating in prison medical experiments for which he later sued the government and attending Bucknell University on a special program while under federal sentence.

Berrigan and Nym Sources close to the continuing investigation of the alleged plot said Douglas has provided the Justice Department with crucial information, particularly about communications between Father Berrigan and his kidnap ally, Dr. Alister, another of those indicted last week.

The indictment charged the conspirators with planning to blow up underground heating systems for government buildings in Washington and to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser.

Justice Department officials, including Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Robert Mardian, assistant attorney general for internal security, refused to discuss Douglas's role.

Newsmen's access to information available under the Federal Bureau of Prisons regulations, such as Douglas's conviction record, was terminated on orders by Mr. Mitchell yesterday.

Such information "could conceivably be prejudicial" to the Berrigan group's trial, John W. Husten, a Justice Department spokesman, said.

Before the records were closed, it was learned that Douglas was sentenced Jan. 21, 1963, to six years in federal prison for impersonating an officer and fraud by check.

Paroled in 1966 He was paroled in April, 1966, according to George J. Reed, U.S. Parole Board chairman.

In 1967, he was sentenced by a federal judge in Wisconsin to five years' imprisonment for assault on an FBI agent and interstate transportation of forged securities.

Two years later, his bid for parole was rejected and his earlier parole was revoked by the board. Mr. Reed said, in addition to his 1967 conviction, "other charges were sustained as well" by the parole board, Mr. Reed added.

He said he was not allowed to specify the nature of the charges. Justice Department officials would not disclose Douglas's whereabouts or confirm or deny that he is in protective custody.

Father Berrigan, who was shifted from Lewisburg to the federal prison at Danbury, Conn., has told friends he spent hours conversing with Douglas in the Lewisburg prison yard. Douglas voiced keen interest in the Catholic anti-war movement, according to Father Berrigan's friends.

Had Rare Benefits Douglas had rare benefits at Lewisburg because he had access to the outside world, attending classes at Bucknell.

The parole board's revocation of his earlier parole added the nearly three years remaining on his six-year term to the five-year term he was then serving.

This moved the date when he would be released, with time off for good behavior, to April 13, 1971, but Douglas was released from the penitentiary last Dec. 16.

"I can only assume he earned sufficient good time," Mr. Reed said. "It would be the maximum. He explained that calculating such credits is the responsibility of prison officials, not the parole board."

A parole officer at Lewisburg said in a telephone interview that the computation is "complicated and can't be explained in a word."

But early releases, as rewards for services performed, can be arranged through the Justice Department, as federal prisoners are officially "in the custody of the attorney general," who has wide powers over their incarceration and release.

It could not be learned whether Douglas testified before the federal grand jury in Harrisburg, Pa., which indicted the conspiracy case and may return more indictments in addition to those handed down last week, according to Justice Department sources.

One informed official said that it has not yet been decided whether Douglas will testify at the trial.

U.S. Colonel Held On Drug Charges SAIGON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—U.S. Air Force Col. Gerald V. Kehrl, 46, was arrested on drug charges and will be tried by general court-martial Feb. 8, Air Force spokesmen announced today.

The spokesman said the colonel, highest ranking officer ever to be arrested on drug charges in the memory of officers here, was charged with use, possession, and "solicitation for illegal transfer" of a drug.

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## Policy of Ad Hoc Economic Intervention

With the rollback of Bethlehem Steel's price increase, the new presidential policy of personal intervention in the interest of economic stability appears to have borne its first fruits. A few weeks ago the President sought to counteract an increase in gasoline prices by loosening import restrictions, but his corrective measure was mild and apparently ineffective. In the case of steel, his threat to relax import curbs may well have discouraged the other companies from following Bethlehem's lead, and the resulting competitive pressures forced Bethlehem to retreat from its 12.5 percent increase for plates, structural shapes and so forth to increases figured roughly at 6.3 percent. It is at least a partial victory for the new interventionist policy.

President Nixon has been extremely reluctant to use the prestige and power of his office in this fashion. For nearly two years he held to the belief that inflation could be brought under control by fiscal and monetary policies. The various restraints applied to the economy brought a drop in the country's real Gross National Product in 1970 for the first time in 13 years. Except for the sudden boom in housing, business and industry are still sluggish and unemployment is high, but inflation persists at a somewhat lowered rate. Powerful industries and unions have continued to push prices and wages to unprecedented levels. In these circumstances the administration has been virtually forced into a more active role to combat specific examples of inflation when they become highly visible.

The policy is not designed, of course, to prevent all price increases in steel or any other industry. United States Steel complained the other day that its transportation

costs have gone up 12 percent, scrap prices 22 percent, fuel and power costs 15 percent, state and local taxes 13 percent and construction costs 11 percent.

Labor costs will doubtless be boosted substantially in the wage negotiations that will begin a few months hence. Environment protection costs are also rising sharply, and profits are down. In these circumstances price flexibility is essential to the soundness of the industry, but that does not justify setting off price missiles which seem to contain inflationary warheads.

The White House has let it be known that the cabinet committee on economic policy will continue to study price increases, with regular reports from the Council of Economic Advisors. The President has also directed the construction industry collective bargaining commission to come up with recommendations for dealing with the wage-and-price spiral in that industry within 30 days. This is a far cry from the previous assumption that everything would fall into place if proper fiscal and monetary policies were applied.

Powerful arguments can be made against this policy of ad hoc intervention. It is wide open to favoritism and abuse and to the pursuit of unpredictable White House whims. In the present twilight period between recession and recovery, however, some restraints seem to be essential and formal controls would doubtless be a serious drag on recovery. The administration may have decided that, for the time being, miscellaneous intervention is the only course open to it. In any event, the application of this policy that is not a policy will have to be watched carefully.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Too Much Capacity Aloft

Trans World Airlines recently asked the Civil Aeronautics Board for authority to work out joint agreements with other airlines to reduce excess passenger capacity. A somewhat similar proposal made last August by TWA, American and United ran into objections from both the CAB and the Justice Department.

There can be no doubt that TWA and most other airlines are suffering economically. In the last four years there has been a steady erosion of their earnings. In the peak year of 1967 the 12 major carriers together earned \$412 million. Their profits slipped to \$262 million in 1968 and to \$147 million in 1969. Last year the 12 major airlines moved into the red, with collective losses totaling \$123 million. The cumulative downside in earnings has been more than a half-billion dollars in four years.

One of the critical elements in this skid, which could yet breed a new Penn Central debacle, is excess capacity. This problem stems basically from the way the CAB sets air fares without adequately segregating rates on high-density routes from those on low-density routes. Monopoly pricing has, therefore, meant that high profits could be earned on the high-density routes. Drawn by those high profits, the airlines—including not only the major trunk carriers but also smaller regional airlines—pressed hard for access to just those routes. The CAB was highly permissive in letting in more carriers, apparently thinking that high profits would continue no matter how many airlines it allowed to enter high-density routes.

Back in 1951, the average load factor

(percentage of occupied seats) of the domestic trunklines was 69.6 percent. In 1970 the figure had dropped to 49.8 percent. The recession certainly aggravated the empty-seat problem, but so has the coming of the wide-bodied B-747s. It may be intensified as the industry takes more deliveries not only of 747s but of DC-10s and L-1011s.

The airlines thus see themselves hit with a capacity problem that is unlikely to evaporate with the recession. They are therefore proposing a twofold scheme that would involve (a) agreements to reduce capacity on competitive routes where load factors are unduly depressed and (b) agreements to restrain future capacity additions on competitive routes.

There are reasons for concern over the ultimate impact of reduced competition on airline fares or service. And from a public interest standpoint, there are also reasons for concern over the abandonment of unprofitable, low-density routes that perform an essential service for persons and businesses in smaller cities and towns.

The public would derive advantages, however, from a planned reduction in capacity if it resulted in less airport congestion, noise and air pollution. The CAB might well grant experimental permits to airlines to enter into agreements lasting up to one year to reduce excess capacity. Such agreements will need careful policing to insure that public interests are served, not hurt, by them. Regulations should seek to bring about the necessary reductions without the short-term operating and financial chaos that market forces would otherwise dictate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Trouble in 'Paradise'

Manuel Luis Quezon, the Filipino nationalist, once remarked: "I prefer a government run like hell by Filipinos to a government run like heaven by Americans."

The Philippines was never a paradise under American rule, although some Americans liked to think so, but more than two decades after achieving independence the Philippines appear to be close to Mr. Quezon's unhappy alternative. Petty quarrelling among members of the privileged elite who still dominate Philippine politics threatens to paralyze a government that is already dangerously behind in its promises to wipe out lawlessness and corruption and to narrow the explosive gap between rich and poor in the island republic of nearly 40,000,000 inhabitants.

The drivers' strike that precipitated a bitter break between President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Vice-President Fernando Lopez has been temporarily halted. But the strike

was only a superficial symptom of the deeper grievances that are stirring impoverished city workers and rural peasants to increasing rebellion against a system that is heavily loaded in favor of a small, rich minority. The apparent attempt by the powerful Lopez family to utilize the drivers' protest against a fuel price rise to promote their own business interests at the expense of the Marcos government suggests a dangerous indifference to the deeper threat to the government structure on which their own fortunes rely.

Unless the present ruling elite pulls together to give the Philippines the sweeping reforms that President Marcos has repeatedly promised during more than five years in office, the whole structure of post-independence government is likely to crumble. Filipinos can't be expected to tolerate mismanagement in Manila indefinitely, even if the devils are home-grown.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 31, 1896

PARIS.—With the progressive additions to the Monroe Doctrine that are being made in the United States, it will soon be difficult to know where the line American statesmen intend to draw the line. Senator Davis wants its application confined to the American continent or "adjacent islands." This is rather vague. A dispute might arise as to what islands are adjacent. Why not include the Western Hemisphere at once?

### Fifty Years Ago

January 31, 1921

PARIS.—War-play goes on in spite of all the peace talk. The noble old battleship Massachusetts is the practice target of the mortars at Fort Worth, Pensacola. It never seems to have occurred to our Sem to sell as scrap from the historic hull, the cost of which was at least one million dollars, and to employ a cheaper model of wood in its place. American taxpayers seem even to take pride in the offhand extravagance of the Government.



'OK! OK! Your Lousy Morale Has Made the General Cry and I Hope You're Proud of Yourself!'

## The State of Uncle Sam

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Your Uncle Sam has been in here for his annual checkup, and in general he's in pretty good shape, but there are some things about the old boy that seem to be changing.

He's a little heavier this year than last, as if he'd been drinking too much, and he seems a little jumpy than usual. I always thought of him as such a cheerful and kindly old gentleman, but he doesn't seem to smile much anymore.

Now about the details. His heart and pulse are as regular as the tide. Cardiovascular system quite normal, with excellent blood pressure and good electrocardiogram. Blood count is all right; no evidence of anemia. Cholesterol, however, is considerably elevated—too much time with the feed bag—and his lungs look like the inside of a chimney—too much time with the weed.

### Worried About Family

There has been a marked impairment in the old gentleman's hearing since his last checkup. I talked to him about the 1972 presidential election the other day when he was in the office, and he just grunted. It isn't that he can't hear, but just that he's not listening. "I hear what I want to hear," he says, "and tune out the rest."

This is either clear evidence of increasing wisdom or impenetrable stupidity; I wish I knew which it was.

In the course of the examination, I was more troubled by Uncle Sam's psychological condition than anything else. He was worried about all his nieces and nephews, which is natural, for they have always been a wild bunch, but he seemed unnaturally worried this time about money.

He said he was now making over a trillion dollars a year, but couldn't balance his budget. The rich, he said, had more money than they could handle, and the poor had more problems than they could bear. He was very agitated about all this.

My feeling is that there's nothing fundamentally wrong with him that a little peace and quiet wouldn't cure. He's been fighting too many wars on too many fronts for too long, and could use a little loving care. You have to remember that Uncle Sam is a bachelor, and that tends to depress a man after a while.

Specifically, anything you can do to slow things down and make things a little quieter would help. The poor man is dizzy with speed and noise.

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## Doing the Urban Sprawl

By Jim Hoagland

LAGOS, Nigeria.—The geography books say it is West Africa's largest city. In fact Lagos is not a city at all. Lagos is a perpetual state of disorder, a restless cloud of one million chattering, stylishly hostile people, raucous noises and corrosive odors, all of them incessantly whirling across a picture-book tropical lagoon and the three tiny islands that theoretically form the city.

Lagos is an outburst of energy. Most African cities develop up in a languid laziness. Lagos assaults you, lashing out in all directions—though mostly at itself.

The tremendous energy and vitality that pulse through the Lagos streets are almost entirely unchanneled, a strength expended fighting the petty personal battles of cities. If the energy were ever harnessed, it could power this continent and the entire black world.

But it is not harnessed, and it is not even solving the growing urban problems Lagos faces. Foreign residents have begun to call Lagos "the Calcutta of Africa," as the quality of urban life deteriorates at a measurable pace.

At the same time, Lagos is the center of the richest cultural area in Africa. Its museum of ancient Nigerian sculpture and artwork is superb, it has a professional African theater that is much smaller than but just as exciting as London's West End. Its crowded nightclubs jump to the rhythms of West Africa's distinctive "high-life" jazz.

### Enter the Yorubas

The city's arresting hodgepodge of the exalted and the squalid owes much to being a Yoruba creation. The Yorubas of western Nigeria are almost unique among Africa's tribes in being native urban dwellers. They have constructed their own large, increasingly unworkable and crowded cities. The Yorubas are also counted among Africa's most creative people.

The three small lagoon islands onto which the center of Lagos has been squeezed, as if from a giant toothpaste tube, are called Lagos, Ikoyi and Victoria.

They are connected to each other and the mainland, by an impressive but still inadequate system of bridges and ferries that carries more than 200,000 workers each day, after inflicting two-to-three-hour traffic jams on them.

English colonial administrators took the eastern end of Ikoyi island for their homes at the turn of the century. Ten years of independence have not shrunk the white enclave; an oil boom and growing industry are attracting even more expatriate businessmen and their families, for three or four-year sojourns.

Their big, expensive new houses are nudging all but a few rich

African families off the residential part of the island, and into the dreary suburbs of the mainland. Recently, a British oil-company executive sat in his splendid house in Ikoyi and chafed about his impending return to England, where he has bought a house in a changing neighborhood in South London. "We probably will be living next to an African family there," he said, noting that many Commonwealth immigrants settle in that area. "It will be quite a change from Lagos, where none live along this street."

### Open Drains, Tin Roofs

The trip from the white core of Ikoyi to the black suburbs winds past the national museum, where brass heads and Yoruba wood carvings are skillfully displayed, past Lagos's two genuine skyscrapers that overlook a nicely understated marina, and finally over the open sewage drains and past the rusted-tin-roof shacks that crowd each other on the tip of Lagos Island.

Dawn in Yaba, an all-African suburb, is an explosion of activity and a mingling of ages. Young men leap into sagging buses that smell as if their motors burn kerosene or peanut oil. As traffic whizzes madly along, an elderly woman who has trekked to "the far" land some 20 miles away watches in amazement, balancing on her head a stack of seven dozen eggs. The fumes of diesel fumes sting your eyes and nostrils, as women try to kill the fetid odors from their drains and to keep their houses clean. The city itself may be dirty, but most of the people of Lagos are clean. To combat the squalor and the lack of sanitation facilities, many children are bathed three times a day. Drive across southern Nigeria and you will see people bathing whenever and wherever modesty permits.

Prices have gone up 15 percent in Lagos in the last year. Diplomats estimate that it costs 20 percent more to live here than in New York. Money, or the lack of it, is perhaps the top subject for men-in-the-street Yorubas, who yield to no one in their materialism. But the intellect is also an important force in Yorubaland. Students at the University of Lagos and town residents pour into a campus hall recently for the week-long Duru Ladipo national theater festival.

Duru Ladipo is a leading Nigerian playwright, who might rank somewhere between Neil Simon and Arthur Miller. Nigerian companies often feature the playwright in the lead, and his wife, cousins and friends pitch in as well. The most overwhelming part of the campus evening was the audience. Between explosions of laughter, spectators offered a constant stream of suggestions, instant criticism and jokes of their own as Ladipo's company continued its performance bitingly.

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## Are the Vietnam Reds Near Collapse?

### Hounds and Hare

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—No one seems to have noticed it except for a few inside policy-makers here in Washington, yet perhaps the most currently significant passage in Khrushchev's rambling, but authentic memoirs concerns Vietnam.

Maybe the passage has received no notice because it so flatly disproves the fashionable academic thesis that wars against guerrillas are always "unwinnable." When anyone makes large numbers of pompous spouters look exceedingly silly, whether the speaker be the U.S. Senate, or the ghostly Geyser of Academe, or even the newspaper business—the evidence of silliness tends to be suppressed.

Khrushchev says, in effect, that the French gave up about one half hour too early, because of their defeat at Dien Bien Phu. Ho Chi Minh and his Communist movement are described as having been "a brink of collapse."

The Vietnamese Communists had in fact already asked the Chinese Communists for temporary refuge across the Chinese border. And Chou En-lai had told Khrushchev that this request would have to be refused, because Communist China, after the Korean war, was "in no condition to get involved in another war at this time."

Khrushchev portrays himself as counseling patience until all could see how the wind was blowing at the Geneva conference of 1954, which had already been convened. Once there, he adds, everyone on the Communist side of the table—Vietnamese, Chinese and Soviet—together "gaped with surprise and pleasure" at the French offer of the 17th Parallel as the demarcation line between the two Vietnams. This seemed, as he indicates, really too good to be true.

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There are also some topics of conversation you should try to avoid if possible: Vietnam, for one. Also inflation, unemployment, race relations, generation gaps, hair of all lengths, and politicians and

psychiatrists of all kinds. Life won't bear all the analysis he has gone through in the last few years. Take him for a walk in the country, if you can get him beyond the city limits. His chief complaint is that he's being choked by the city. No cocktail parties under any circumstances. The noise is worse than the booze. Dinner parties are permissible, but they should be rationed carefully, and no later than 11 o'clock. After all, Uncle Sam's everybody's guest of honor, and should be able to go home when he's tired.

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## Singapore Talks Put Off Arms Issue

### Commonwealth Avoids Conference Break Up

NGAPORE, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Commonwealth leaders agreed to an indefinite postponement of talks on the South African issue.

An agreement will allow the day Commonwealth leaders' conference to end Friday without a break.

Nothing much else was solved. Britain reserved the right to the arms sales to South Africa, defense policies in the Indian and South Atlantic so-called.

The black African members read a promise that the arms would not be used against South Africa. Most of them were unimpressed and conference sources said Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda were still considering leaving the association if and Britain went ahead with arms sales.

#### 'Only Beginning'

The crisis has only begun," one said.

An agreement to shelve the issue was reached after two of secret sessions in which delegates decided to set up an ad hoc study group to examine the arms issue and report to the Commonwealth heads of government.

On timetable or ground rules were announced for the group—Britain, Canada, India, Kenya, Malaysia and Sierra Leone—to submit their report.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath said Britain "retains its right to give effect to its global defense policy, in which the facilities at Simonstown (a South African naval base) constitute an important element."

Heath also said in a formal statement that his government was "to carry out its legal obligations to the South African government under the Simonstown agreement."

The prime minister has previously stated that the agreement obligated Britain to provide arms to the Pretoria government.

#### South African Assurance

The British government has assured the South African government that the South African government has no aggressive intentions and that it will not use any means of military judgment supplied by the British government for purposes other than those for which they have been supplied.

In the event of a breach of the assurance, the British government would refuse to supply the equipment and use to the South African government.

Mr. Heath said the new mass dropped bombs as the mandatory language of the agreement.

President Julius Nyerere continued to warn that Britain's arms on the arms issue "will be or break the Commonwealth."

President Kenneth Kaunda told members that it still will be ahead with the arms issue, which "might wreck Commonwealth."

Mr. Kaunda scoffed at the idea that South Africa would use the arms against black South Africans.

He said, "I am sure that in six days, who conference will be a communiqué Friday."

## Opposition Chief in Warsaw Sees Gierk

WARSAW, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Er Barzel, leader of West German Christian Democratic party, arrived in Warsaw today for a two-day visit that is to include meetings with Communist leader Edward Gierk and Jerzy Jazowski.

Barzel told newsmen: "I would like to see a lot while I am here. Of course, I also want to express the desire of the CDU for an understanding with the Polish people."

Barzel said he is also understood by the side. Otherwise I would have received such a friendly reception.

According to sources in Bonn, Barzel's main objective was to be in the views of his party on the Polish situation.

Barzel signed last month by a letter to the Polish government to normalize relations between the two countries.

The German Democratic Republic has criticized Gierk, but have not rejected it lately.

## Stunt Pilots Killed in Britain

NDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Four of Britain's Red Arrows stunt team were killed today in a crash landing of one of their jet planes over the Royal Air Force base at Kemble, near Gloucester.

Gun planes were practicing flying when the collision occurred, killing the two flyers and other pilots riding as passengers.

Officials identified the two as Flight Lt. Colin Armstrong, 26, and Flight Lt. John Haddock, 27.

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STEPPING TO THE MOON—Apollo-14 mission commander Alan B. Shepard leads his crewmen, Edgar Mitchell (left) and Stuart Rossa, to a bus for the ride to the Saturn-5 and their command vehicle, Kitty Hawk. This was the three astronauts' final rehearsal before their scheduled launch to the moon Jan. 31.

## Obituaries

### Cardinal Bacci, 85, of Italy, Vatican Authority on Latin

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 20 (AP)—Antonio Cardinal Bacci, 85, the Vatican's foremost Latin expert, who adapted that language to the new terms of technology, died today after a long illness.

The Italian cardinal's death reduced the College of Cardinals to 135 members.

Cardinal Bacci made headlines in 1969 when he and archbishop of Palermo Cardinal Ottaviani told Pope Paul VI publicly that the new Catholic mass was "heretical and outrageous."

They said it represented "an estrangement from Roman Catholic theology on the holy mass" and a clear attack on dogma.

The new mass dropped Latin as the mandatory language of the sacrament.

Cardinal Bacci was the author of an Italian-Latin dictionary of modern words.

To express "atom bomb" in Latin, he came up with "globus atomica vi dispendens."

His word for automobile was "automatum," and for television, "televisto."

The Latin alternatives Cardinal Bacci created were used by popes in the hundreds of Latin documents issued each year by the Holy See and in the official documents of the Vatican Council.

### Church Council Warns of External Threat in Africa

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 20 (AP)—Outside forces are the major threat on the African continent and the struggles going on in Africa today carry "the risk of a major world conflict," the World Council of Churches said today.

The WCC, which represents 235 independent churches in 90 countries, urged the churches to apply pressure on their governments and businesses to cease supporting "schemes like the Cabara, Basse Dam" in Portuguese Mozambique and other such projects "which entrench racial and colonial minority regimes in Africa."

In another action, the WCC's policy-making committee urged its members to promote efforts to abolish capital punishment in recognition of the "sanctity of life."

It also voiced opposition to the use of hostages by political groups and expressed "deep concern over 'exorbitant terms of imprisonment and death sentences against political dissenters and minority groups.'

### 81 in Vatican Gendarmerie Trade Pantaloon for Suits

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 20 (AP)—Eighty-one men who guard the Vatican and Pope Paul VI went from being uniformed soldiers to plainclothes policemen today.

"We're still disoriented," said one guard at St. Anne's Gate.

Yesterday this guard wore the royal blue pantaloons of the Vatican Gendarmes, carrying on a 150-year tradition. At midnight the tradition ended.

Today he wore just a business suit, under a blue raincoat.

The 50-man Swiss Guard, armed with halberds, is the only remaining unit among four militia corps set up to protect the Pope.

The Papal Swiss Guard and the Noble Guards, part-time services, both went the way of the gendarmerie.

Vigilance Office Set Up

The disbanding of the military gendarmerie, ordered by Pope Paul last Sept. 15, went into effect today, said the Vatican's new Central Vigilance Office came into being. The office's 81 members are ex-gendarmes. Some 80 other gendarmes either retired with pen-

## FASHION For the Ladies And Gentlemen

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, Jan. 20.—Mila Schon has been dressing the ladies with a capital I for a long time. The Milan designer's customer list reads like the Hall of Fame in the International Best Dressed List. Now she is reaching for the gentlemen with a capital G, too.

Her first fashions for men came as a surprise when they appeared on the runway of the Grand Hotel along with the women's. "I think men should have a chance at the same comfort and luxury women enjoy," Mila said after the show. The eight outfits are made of the same fabrics and colors as the women's and have the same incredible amount of handmade details. For daytime, oatmeal rib-knit sweater jackets are outlined in natural wool, and are worn with matching slacks and silk shirts. All the jackets are unlined and weigh almost nothing. The evening suits are black or white linen or raw silk with silk or Irish handkerchief linen shirts.

Mila Schon has even invented a new kind of necktie, a slip-through print scarf that looks like first cousin to a tie but much softer. The whole group is actually just a trial balloon and none of the duplicates will be available before April.

For the ladies, too, Mila Schon's fashions are much softer. Never at their best on a runway, they are more than ever at a disadvantage this time. The inserts of rib knitting, tucking, smocking, hand rolled edges and Mrs. Schon's famous little jewel-like buttons of gold and enamel, all the things that cost a fortune, can only be appreciated close up.

One dress alone took two girls ten days to make. It's a pullover and skirt of ecru colored linen with long stripes of hand-drawn work on both. It looks like the Thirties and she shows it with a Thirties cloche hat.

One of Mila Schon's inventions in the collection is the pullover dress without a trace of a button or zipper. There are ten of them, made of black featherweight georgette printed with art nouveau designs. They are all unlined and decorated with baby dress smocking at throat, wrists or all through the body. The great daytime

Mila Schon showed a white and blue aviator's suit in fake leather for rainy days.

color is oatmeal. Coats, pull-overs and dresses are made of double face wool inset with rib knitting.

She shows more pants than most designers this season. Some of them gathered like a paratrooper's at the ankles. For evening she does the paratrooper look in silk with smocking instead of elastic at the ankles. No hot pants for Mila, but she likes Bermuda. Ecru linen suits are sweetened with lace blouses.

Mila Schon, whose style used to be described as hard edge, even goes so far as to provide four long lingerie dresses, hand-embroidered, lace-encrusted and complete with baby bonnets.

Her half-dozen evening dresses are wispy black georgette, hand beaded in Persian rug colors and patterns.

The beads aren't ostentatious but used only for medallions, belts or bands around the hem. Mila Schon will open a boutique on the Via Condotti here within the next few weeks, and it follows that New York, where she has so many customers, will be the next stop.

Fabiani has the usual nice coats, but the only new things in his collection are the cottons and the abstract evening dresses. The evening cottons are in dark colors and country calico patterns made into long

dresses with long sleeves, flounces, ruffles and a few sequins to prove it's all in fun. The abstract crepe evening dresses are taken from Fabiani's one painting, like the color streak of lightning that not only hangs on his salon wall but is reproduced on a white crepe sheath. Gucci is off on an all-one-color kick, and the color it specially likes for spring is a kind of dusty old rose.

Typical is a flaring mid-length skirt of dusty rose suede, with port holes cut out below the waistline. It is worn with a pale silk shirt, dusty rose suede shoes and stockings.

Nylons are something new at Gucci. They are embroidered all over in the GGs that Gucci prints on luggage and fabrics. They come in all the shop's favorite leather colors like rose, deep green, blue and several shades of beige. Not yet available, they will cost around \$4.50 when they are ready in spring.

One of the best new Gucci looks is the tunic of blond suede over hot pants to match, completely washable. To match, barefoot sandals come in the same color.

Gucci shows sports suede dresses with brass buttons but square necklines and wide straps over bare shoulders.

For the first time the shop goes into even more female fashions, using crepe and linen with its printed GG jersey

## Celebrating the Birth of the Persian Empire

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Jan. 20.—This is the Year of Cyrus the Great.

The year 1971 marks the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire, and all Iran will be celebrating during the month of October. However, advance festivities are taking place right now in Paris at the Maison de l'Iran, which has made the Champs-Élysées a gateway to the Orient.

The Maison de l'Iran is an intriguing conglomerate of cultural activities, bazaar, and the very best, large-grained pearl-gray caviar. Directing this lively hospitable house is His Excellency Vahidi Boushehri, brother-in-law of the shah, Aid-

ing him is Françoise Xenakis, the French-born wife of the Greek composer. The two first met in 1967 at the Festival of Contemporary Music in Persepolis, Greece.

"I like the way you take care of the affairs of your husband," said Mr. Boushehri. "You must come and help me."

The basic function of the maison is to promote a knowledge of the arts, history, literature, art and industry of the present day country which grew out of Cyrus's empire. The bazaar aspects help to pay the bills.

As the send-off for this jubilee year, the Maison de l'Iran is presenting, until Jan. 31, a rare collection of 18th and 19th century court paintings recently acquired by the Empress Farah

Diba for a new museum in Tehran. The Paris exhibition is a brief stopover for the works.

Originally these portraits of princes and courtiers graced the palaces of Isfahan. Pierre Loti described them in glittering prose when he was the guest of Prince Zelli-es-Sultan. By the turn of the century they had disappeared. Zelli-es-Sultan, full of chagrin at not having succeeded to the throne, sold off whatever he could lay his hands on.

The paintings perched around the Middle East, across Europe and ended up mainly in the hands of private English collectors. Their return to Iran promises to be one of the highlights of the anniversary year.

In the past two years since its inception, Mr. Boushehri and Mrs. Xenakis have kept the

## Crisis Behind the Scenes At Italian Collections

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 20.—Couture, admittedly, is no longer what it used to be, but the situation in Rome is just short of catastrophic. For one thing, the number of American buyers, not to mention manufacturers, has dwindled sharply. Only ten years ago, in the golden days when America copied European couture, at least 100 manufacturers attended the showings. Today, you'd be lucky to count a dozen, if that.

It is reported that 80 percent of the Roman couture houses are undergoing a severe crisis, although many won't admit it. Their troubles come from a combination of steep increases in the price of fabric (because of strikes in the mills) and equally staggering salary raises. "Since I opened my house seven years ago," Tisiani said, "salaries have more than doubled."

Smaller Shows

As a result, the couture houses are showing smaller collections and some are not showing at all. De Barentzen and Forquet have a few models available to their private clients, but are not holding the usual big press collections. Forquet said yesterday that times have changed and he doesn't find it necessary to show more than once a year.

To cast another shadow on the Italian couture, its star, Valentino, who was acquired last year by Kention Corp. of New York, has established headquarters in Amsterdam, no doubt for tax reasons. The establishment is still in Rome, but still something is missing.

As you arrive at the openings, you note the lack of the usual bustle and pushing crowds; the atmosphere of this year is about as exciting as flat champagne.

At higher economic levels, the fashion industry, as a whole, is second in the Italian export trade. During the first months of 1970, exports fell by 8 percent while imports went up by 37 percent (compared to 1969). This is a difficult, dangerous balance.

The fabric manufacturers are the first ones to admit that couture is in a bad way. Gianni Paolo Fontana, who has supplied his Taroni fabrics to both French and Italian couture for 20 years, said his business has

dropped by 30 percent. In order to recoup his losses, he is investing in real estate. "Nobody in his right senses makes couture fabrics any more," he said.

Vittorio Accorci (Nattier fabrics) recently sold out to a car company. He's already devoted part of his production to making home furnishings fabrics and car upholstery materials.

It is also strongly rumored that the large synthetic groups who used to help the ailing couture with free fabric and publicity pages are feeling that this is not worthwhile any more and that they will withdraw their support as of next season.

#### Ready-to-Wear

All is not lost however for the fashion industry. For one thing, the strongest couture houses will survive, no matter what. But the interest now is focusing on ready-to-wear. The earlier the Italian couturiers develop their ready-to-wear, the better off they'll be. Although they are not yet as organized as the French couture houses, many are beginning to see the light.

The strongest and most reassuring direction comes from Saks Fifth Avenue, which has sent a brigade of buyers to Europe, led by its president, Gordon Franklin. Saks had dropped all business with Europe for years because they didn't feel that couture copies were the answer any more. But they are now engaged in a large-scale campaign to buy European ready-to-wear.

Saks, with 29 stores, has the largest buying power in the United States and maybe the world, in high-quality merchandise.

"We have decided to take a bigger position on European ready-to-wear," Mr. Franklin said yesterday. "To add excitement and a different point of view to our stores. This," he added, "is an exploratory trip. We'll come back for the ready-to-wear openings (in April) but we have to look at couture because one relates to the other."

"It's practically the first and only European ready-to-wear campaign we ever did," Mr. Franklin said. "But after all, Europe didn't have a lively ready-to-wear until recently." So couture may be dead economically but long live ready-to-wear.



Drummer at the Maison de l'Iran.

Maison de l'Iran humming. Percussionists from the Paris Opera have been invited to improvise with Iranian musicians while the public lollered around luxuriously on Persian carpets. France-inter has had classical broadcasts from the locale.

Wedding Rites

One day Mrs. Xenakis arranged a sumptuous wedding according to all the traditional rites. Among the rituals is the rubbing together of rook sugar crystals. The sugar powder falling over the bride and groom is to ensure that the marriage will be sweet.

At the last moment, it was discovered that the bridegroom was not exactly free. The ceremony had to be called off but Mrs. Xenakis, a bubbling dynamo of Russian descent, had a great time tossing the candied sugar around the Champs-Élysées blessing all the passersby.

Soon to come will be a series of Persian evenings with readings of poems and folk tales. As always, the public is invited free of charge.

Part of the premises have been rented out to concessionaires who make up the bazaar. There is a restaurant and a caviar bar. Among the marvels on sale are superb painted doors that used to lead to the harems, rugs, the inimitable pistachio nuts, camel bags for transporting a bride's dowry,

gold ornaments reproducing the jewelry worn by Cyrus. Interestingly popular with Parisians is the distinctive blue-green household pottery. "It's very fragile," said Mrs. Xenakis, adding gaily, "But after all, it is dried in the sun."

Maison de l'Iran, 55-57 Champs-Élysées, Paris 8. Open 10 a.m. until midnight.

## U.S. Film Wins Yugoslav Prize

BELGRADE, Jan. 20 (AP)—The American film "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" directed by Sidney Polak, was yesterday proclaimed winner of a festival of films here which have won international festivals.

The festival presented 38 films. Spectators voted into second place John Schlesinger's 1970 Oscar winner "Midnight Cowboy," followed by John Boorman's "Leo the Last."

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées  
Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 8 p.m.  
(Voltaire O.R.T.)  
A. SCHENBERG  
"GURNE LIEDE"  
O.R.T.  
NATIONAL ORCHESTRA & Choir  
Soloists: T. Zylis-Gaye, M. Llovera, G. Kessel, M. Jubani, S. Nimguen  
275 performers  
Conductor: Jean MARTINON

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

PUBLICIS ELYSÉES (225.76.23) PUBLICIS ST-GERMAIN (222.72.80) VENDOME (073.97.52)  
STUDIO JEAN COCTEAU (Rue d'Arras/coin Rue des Ecoles (833.47.62)  
PARAMOUNT MONTPARNAISE (326.99.33) et PARAMOUNT Gobelins (707.12.28)

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## The Territory of the others

Magic and ritual of European savage animals



Here is a list of corporate and governmental agency issuers for whom we managed financings during 1970:

Alabama Power Company  
 Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation  
 Aluminum Company of America  
 Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited  
 Appalachian Power Company  
 Arizona Public Service Company  
 Baltimore Gas and Electric Company  
 The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company  
 Blue Bell, Inc.  
 Boston Edison Company  
 Boston Gas Company  
 Burlington Northern Inc.  
 CNA Financial Corporation  
 CNA Overseas Capital Corporation, N.V.  
 Central Illinois Light Company  
 Central Power and Light Company  
 Central Vermont Public Service Corporation  
 The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway  
 Chrysler Corporation  
 Cities Service Overseas Finance N.V.  
 The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company  
 Comalco Investments Europe S.A. (Luxembourg)  
 Commonwealth Edison Company  
 Commonwealth Oil Refining Company, Inc.  
 The Connecticut Light and Power Company  
 Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.  
 Consumers Power Company  
 Cummins Engine Company, Inc.  
 Delmarva Power & Light Company  
 The Diamond State Telephone Company  
 Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Inc.  
 Dresser Industries, Inc.  
 Duke Power Company  
 Duquesne Light Company  
 Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates  
 Electric Energy, Inc.  
 The Empire District Electric Company  
 Equitable Gas Company  
 European Investment Bank  
 Federal National Mortgage Association  
 Fideco Growth Investors  
 Florida Power Corporation  
 Florida Power & Light Company  
 Geigy (U.K.) Limited  
 General Public Utilities Corporation  
 Georgia Power Company  
 Government National Mortgage Association  
 Gulf Oil Corporation  
 Gulf States Utilities Company  
 Hackensack Water Company  
 Hamersley Iron Finance N.V.  
 The Hanna Mining Company  
 Houston Natural Gas Corporation  
 Illinois Power Company  
 Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Incorporated  
 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
 International Paper Company  
 International Paper Finance N.V.  
 Interstate Land Development Company, Inc.  
 Iowa Power and Light Company  
 Jamaica Alumina Security Company Ltd.  
 Jersey Central Power & Light Company  
 Jonathan Development Corporation  
 Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation  
 Joy Manufacturing Company  
 Kaiser Industries Corporation  
 Kansas Gas and Electric Company  
 The Kansas Power and Light Company  
 KLM International Finance Company N.V.  
 Long Island Lighting Company  
 Louisiana Power & Light Company  
 Louisville Gas and Electric Company  
 Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company  
 Marathon Oil Company  
 Michigan Bell Telephone Company  
 Missouri Pacific Railroad Company  
 The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company  
 National Steel Corporation  
 New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company  
 New England Gas and Electric Association  
 New England Power Company  
 New England Telephone and Telegraph Company  
 New Jersey Bell Telephone Company  
 New York Telephone Company  
 Northeast Utilities  
 Northern Illinois Gas Company  
 North Shore Gas Company  
 Ohio Power Company  
 Otis Elevator Company  
 Otis Elevator International Capital Corp.  
 PPG Industries, Inc.  
 Pacific Far East Line, Inc.  
 Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company  
 J. C. Penney Company, Inc.  
 Pennsylvania Electric Company  
 Pennsylvania Power & Light Company  
 The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company  
 Philadelphia Electric Company  
 Pilkington Brothers (Canada) Limited  
 Pitney-Bowes, Inc.  
 The Potomac Edison Company  
 Public Service Company of Colorado  
 Public Service Company of Indiana, Inc.  
 Public Service Company of North Carolina, Incorporated  
 Pullman Transport Leasing Company  
 Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission  
 Queensland Alumina Finance N.V.  
 Republic Steel Corporation  
 Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation  
 Société Financière Européenne—S.F.E. Luxembourg  
 Southern California Edison Company  
 The Southern Connecticut Gas Company  
 Southern Pacific Transportation Company  
 Southern Railway Company  
 Oy Tampella Ab  
 Tennessee Valley Authority  
 Texas Oil & Gas Corp.  
 Texas Power & Light Company  
 Texfi Industries, Inc.  
 The Toledo Edison Company  
 Transocean Gulf Oil Co.  
 The Travelers Corporation  
 UGI Corporation  
 Union Electric Company  
 Union Pacific Railroad Company  
 United States Department of Agriculture,  
 Farmers Home Administration  
 Utah Power & Light Company  
 Washington Gas Light Company  
 Western Electric Company  
 Westinghouse Electric Corporation  
 Wisconsin Power and Light Company  
 Wisconsin Public Service Corporation  
 Worcester Gas Light Company  
 Xerox Corporation

## First Boston 1970 A record year

During 1970, First Boston managed or co-managed a record \$10 billion of financing for corporate, governmental agency and international issuers. Here is a breakdown of the figures:

TYPE OF ISSUE	NUMBER OF ISSUES	AMOUNT
Federal Agency Securities . . . . .	10	\$2,228,000,000
Common Stocks and Convertible Securities . . . . .	29	891,000,000
Preferred Stocks . . . . .	20	644,000,000
Utility and Railroad Bonds . . . . .	81	3,421,000,000
Industrial Bonds . . . . .	23	2,063,000,000
International Bonds . . . . .	26	739,000,000
World Bank Bonds . . . . .	1	200,000,000
	190	\$10,186,000,000

The public offerings of preferred and common stocks in the listing above represented more than 39 million shares. Included in the tabulation are 65 issues of bonds and stocks awarded at competitive bidding valued at \$2,358,000,000. Also included are 16 direct placements of securities totaling \$370,000,000.

In addition to the above, First Boston managed or co-managed 112 underwritings totaling \$2,597,000,000 of tax-exempt financings to meet the needs of state and local entities.

Whatever your financial requirements, First Boston's experienced professionals will be glad to talk with you.

For any investment banking service,

call **First Boston** first.



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 New York London Zürich Boston Chicago Cleveland Philadelphia Pittsburgh San Francisco

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## pan Payment Surplus rinks to \$1.38 Billion

O. Jan. 20 (AP-DJ).—The trade balance, however, showed a \$331 million improvement over 1969, rising to a surplus of \$4.03 billion.

## indesbank aves Rates changed

IKFURT, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ).—Bundesbank council today to leave West Germany's rate unchanged at 6 percent and the Lombard rate at 7.5 percent, bank president Karl announced.

Id the latest U.S. rate de- genuinely surprised us here," ing so quickly.

decision to keep the key n- tending rates unchanged, uel an influx of foreign cur- Mr. Kliesen said, but that is "ser evil."

question, apparently, is n- making money less ex- s would set off inflationary on on the part of business, the event of continued high so much money would flow a abroad, looking for a bette- that the domestic credit would be circumvented.

rding to latest data, there t any real signs of a reces- in West Germany, he said, ng that there are indications lowdown without a dangerous urn.

## w Tax Boosts lgian Prices

SELS, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ).—s consumer price index ly about half a percentage ie month despite the Jan- uation of the value-added government official said

er, many retailers have d price increases and stock on Dec. 31 could be out the new tax, he not- the increase in February would be higher.

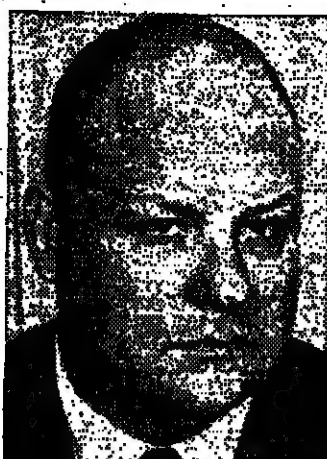
uary index was put at 15.75 (the base year 1958 .00), up from 115.23 per- December. The government e 6 percent rise in the year hole. In 1970, consumer se 3.1 percent, one of the tes among major indus- tries.

Subsidiary Seeks E Membership

SAPOLES, Minn., Jan. 20 .—Investors Diversified n-a said today one of its e, Jefferies and Co., has for membership on the k Stock Exchange. The s institutional brokers, from the NYSE in 1969, was acquired by IDS. An m has also been made by ary of Dreyfus Corp., the fund group. Prudential s has applied for mem- in a regional exchange.

IL FUND MANAGEMENT MPANY FOR SALE

in registration with \$25,000.00. Contact 1328, Herald, Paris.



Al P. Sanfley  
PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Al P. Sanfley has been named manager of finance and administration for General Electric Technical Services Co. for France, Belgium, Luxembourg and French-speaking Africa. Mr. Sanfley had previously held the same duties in West German operations.

TIT Europe has named Michel C. Bergevin, its group general manager—Industrial products operations, to be an executive vice-president.

Jean Villachaise, President-director general of Morgan & Cie, has been named a member of the consultative council of Cie. Financière de Saint et de l'Union Parisienne to represent INA Corp., which recently acquired a 10 percent stake in Suez.

Ethiopian Airlines has named Melakem Yoseph director of the line's French operations.

Nixon Tariff Chief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—President Nixon announced today the appointment of Chester L. Miles as chairman of the U.S. Tariff Commission for a term expiring in June, 1974, subject to Senate approval. Mr. Miles, a Kansas Republican, lost his seat in Congress in November. He succeeds John Sutton, whose term as chairman expired last June.

paper, petroleum and food-processing sectors, among others, will be negotiating contracts this year.

U.S. Banks Cut Rates

The decline in U.S. interest rates spread further through the banking industry with announcements from Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Irving Trust and Wells Fargo that they are cutting their prime lending rates to 6 from 6 1/4 percent, following the lead set by Morgan Guaranty on Monday.

Magazine Ads Drop

U.S. magazine publishers showed heavy revenue losses last year, according to figures just compiled by the Gallagher Report, which keeps track of 100 leading publications. Life magazine received \$123.4 million in ad revenues last year, a drop of 13.5 percent from 1969, while Time got \$90.5 million, off 5.5 percent, and Fortune's take fell 20 percent to \$16.65 million. Gallagher estimated. All three are owned by Time Inc., which had one winner in Sports Illustrated, whose revenue rose 8.7 percent to \$38.3 million. Overall, Gallagher estimates, Time Inc. lost 15 percent in total ad pages. Cowles Communications, whose Look magazine dropped 18.8 percent in revenues to \$62.82 million, was down 11.8 percent overall, Gallagher said.

EIB Loans at High

The Common Market's European Investment Bank granted a record \$354 million worth of loans in 1970 for economic development, bringing total loans granted to \$1.81 billion. Last year, the largest sum went to Italy: \$205 million. Projects in France got \$61 million, and in West Germany \$48 million. African states which are associate members of the Common Market got \$2.3 million.

## Mobil Earnings Up; TWA Has Loss

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Mobil Oil Corp., with the aid of a 7.5 percent profit gain in the fourth quarter, turned in a 5.7 percent net increase for 1970, company chairman Rawleigh Warner Jr. announced today.

Mr. Warner cited Mobil's favorable position in foreign tanker coverage and twice gains in Europe and Japan during the second half of the year as brightening the profit picture. Mobil's performance steadily improved during 1970 from a 2.5 percent profit gain in the first quarter.

Worldwide crude oil and natural gas liquid production, plus supplies received under long-term arrangements, averaged 2.08 million barrels a day in 1970, up 6.2 percent from 1969. North American production rose 7 percent to 555,000 barrels a day.

Amsted Industries

Fourth Quarter

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share...

Year

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share...

Year

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share...

Year

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share...

Year

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share...

Year

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share...

## Oil Sales, Output Overseas Cited

Worldwide production of natural gas totaled 3.4 billion cubic feet a day, up 10 percent, and refinery runs of crude oil and natural gas liquids amounted to 2 million barrels a day, up 8 percent.

Mobil

Fourth Quarter

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share...

Year

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share...

Year

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share...

Year

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share...

Year

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share...

Year

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share...

Year

Revenue (millions)...

## Oil Sales, Output Overseas Cited

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Trans World Airlines reported today a \$63.9 million, or \$6.43 a share, net loss for 1970, compared with a \$19.8 million, \$1.93 a share, profit in 1969.

TWA said last month it expected to report a loss of between \$80 million and \$85 million. The loss in December alone amounted to \$10.5 million, compared with a \$3.1 million deficit in the 1969 month.

Airline operations showed a \$99.4 million loss, but a \$38.8 million tax credit cut the red ink back to \$12.5 million. In 1970, airline earnings were \$12 million.

TWA's Hilton Hotel subsidiary turned in an \$8.7 million profit, up 10 percent from \$7.9 million in 1969. TWA revenue was up 5.5 percent in 1970, at \$1.16 billion from \$1.1 billion in 1969.

TWA said that due to certain covenants in its senior debt agreements it is restricted from declaring any dividend on common or preferred stock in the latest period. The company paid no dividend in 1970.

## United to Cut Down Flights For Economy

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ).—United Air Lines, in a move described by some observers as the most drastic yet taken by an air carrier to combat the industry's profit squeeze, announced plans yesterday for a substantial unilateral operations cutback.

The steps, which include cancellation of several key transcontinental and long-haul flights, would be effective in two steps on Feb. 1 and March 2. As total elimination of service between any two cities is not involved, the moves do not require government approval.

The action, according to several industry analysts, should be regarded as both significant and risky for the UAL Inc. subsidiary, because of the potential adverse competitive impact.

(One of UAL's major competitors, however, American Airlines, said today it "welcomes" the schedule reductions and plans additional cuts of its own by March. Reuters reports, with transcontinental frequencies to be reduced 18 percent from March levels.)

United, the biggest U.S. airline, said that by March 2 it will have reduced daily scheduled departures by 9.5 percent from the current level over 20 percent from March 1970.

Because of the use of larger aircraft, carrier capacity will only be reduced 3.5 percent from March 1970 levels, United said.

The decision is the first major policy move made under Edward E. Carlson, who was named president and chief executive of UAL in late December in top management changes forced by directors.

Before his ouster, George E. Keok, former UAL president, estimated a net loss for 1970 of about \$40 million, compared with 1969 net income of \$44.7 million. He also indicated UAL expected operations to continue in deficit for 1971, though at a smaller loss.

Ask for our recent brief on

THE GREYHOUND CORPORATION

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120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005

Cable: Titulus

Zurich: Oppenheimer, Newborg & Neu, A.G.

10 Woldmuustrasse

Tel.: 051/370555/56 - Telex: 52798/99

Amsterdam: Rep. John Meijer

484 Keizersgracht

Tel.: 65358 - Telex: 12466

## Mutual Fund Role Cited

## N.Y. Prices Little Changed As Volume Tops 18 Million

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Profit-taking and heavy institutional activity again tested the strength of the New York Stock Exchange today, with prices closing little changed after being ahead most of the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished the day up 0.48 at 849.95, after being ahead more than 1 point earlier. It fell behind yesterday's close late in the afternoon.

Volume, meanwhile, rose to 18.33 million shares from yesterday's 15.80 million with mutual funds reported to be doing some heavy portfolio shuffling.

Some analysts saw the institutions selling to assure themselves of short-term profits. But there was enough buying enthusiasm left to offset the profit-taking.

Every stock on the most-active list showed volume of over 100,000 shares.

Pittston topped the active list and finished at 43 3/8, down 1/8, after trading as low as 42 1/2. Company president N. T. Camica said that there is talk on Wall Street about coal imports to Japan being cut back and this might have affected the stock. He said Pittston would ship 100 percent against its contracts.

Two block trades of 189,000 Pittston shares each moved at 42 1/2. Elsewhere in the coal industry, Eastern Gas and Fuel dropped 1/8 to 36 7/8 and North American was off 1/8 at 30.

Scott Paper, actively traded, fell 1/2 at 26 1/4, having reported lower profits. Other paper stocks firmed slightly.

Other issues whose turnover included blocks of 100,000 shares or more included General Public Utilities off 3/4 at 24 1/4, Pueblo International up 1/8 at 15, and Trans World Airlines, unchanged at 15 3/8 after reporting a loss for 1970.

Higher profits listed today helped Buffalo Forge rise 1 1/4 to 38 1/2. National Biscuit added 1/4 to 50 1/8. Stone and Webster climbed 1 3/8 to 41 3/8 and Gerber Products put on 1/8 at 43 3/8.

Glamour generally had a bad day. Disney fell 2 1/2 to 151 1/2. Honeywell 1/4 to 85 3/4. Manomet 3/8 to 56 5/8 and National Cash Register 1/8 to 39. Avon Products lost 1 to 84.

American Stock Exchange prices

MODERN MEXICO

Is your money dead & buried or alive & working in

MODERN MEXICO?

Money is what makes the wheels go around in Mexico's present controlled economic explosion.

Alert international investors have discovered Mexico all over again and play a big part in the proliferation of industries, the country-wide speed-up in consumer services, the dramatic growth and robust health of the economy. Which means that here's a true "investor's market"—already established, with plenty of room for you and others like you who search the world's money markets for maximum yield-minimum risk opportunities.

A U. S. Chamber of Commerce report says: "Mexico has enjoyed one of the highest rates of economic growth in the world in recent years." No exchange control, for instance—which means capital, profits, and dividends may be transferred freely in and out of Mexico. A gross national product increase last year of 6.4% with prices rising only 3.5%.

No wonder informed observers call Modern Mexico the standout example of responsible government and business in Latin America!

Just take a look at a few things Mexico can do for you NOW:

\* 12% BANK TIME DEPOSITS: These loans to Mexico's Industrial Development Banks offer 11.25% (interest payable monthly) on 2-year terms...up to 12% on 3-year terms which becomes 15% when re-invested and compounded. Ideal for person no longer earning independent income. Minimum investment: \$4,000 U. S. dollars.

\* 9% DEMAND DEPOSITS: Earning 9% payable quarterly, here's liquidity for any portfolio. Each Demand Deposit represents a priority claim upon the resources of an Industrial Development Bank. Minimum investment: \$2,000 U. S. dollars.

\* After-Mexican taxes.

AWLASA... READY WHEN YOU ARE! If inflation is your worry, why not ride with the times in Modern Mexico? Just compare. If we knew of a better place for your investment money, we'd advise you to put it there. Frankly, we don't. To receive detailed information about Mexico's offerings and investment procedures, drop us a line. No obligation, of course, and we'll gladly answer your specific personal questions. Just ask 'em!

It is our business to make your money grow in Mexico!

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**King's Ransom**

The luxury SCOTCH that's distinctly superior

Blended and bottled in Scotland by WILLIAM WHITELEY & COMPANY

Schering Corporation and Plough, Inc. have combined to form

**SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION**

The undersigned acted as Financial Advisor in connection with this transaction.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

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Net	— 1970-71 — Stocks and										— 1970-71 — Stocks and											
Chgs	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Sls.	100s.	Flst.	High	Low	Last	Crp	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Sls.	100s.	Flst.	High	Low	Last	Cr
272 1/2	20 1/4	19 1/4	Feb/Apr	1.00	23	28	28 1/2	27 1/4	28 1/4	1 1/2		69 1/4	44 1/2	Int/Inf	Fr	50 1/2	80	64	60 1/2	57 1/2	64 1/2	

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

المعتمد من الاصل















1

**PEANUTS**  
 PSYCHIATRIC HELP \$4  
 LITTLE TALKS LIKE THIS ARE ALWAYS GOOD! CHARLIE BROWN  
 THE DOCTOR IS IN  
 I SUPPOSE I COULD ADMIT THAT I'VE EVEN LEARNED A LITTLE SOMETHING MYSELF  
 FIVE CENTS, PLEASE!  
 THE DOCTOR IS IN

HOW ARE YOU AT FAMOUS INVENTORS?  
 NOT BAD, I GUESS... WHY?  
 WHO INVENTED THE ROCK?  
 ...ARE MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY ELIGIBLE FOR THIS?...

From time immemorial, men have lusted for the courage-giving seeds of the Dogpatch Stun-flower...  
 only to be beaten up by this most brutal belter of the botanical world...  
 -and flung into-  
 -Bottomless Canyon

HE ISN'T ORDERING YOU TO DO IT, BUT HE IS SUGGESTING IT.  
 THE GENERAL WOULD LIKE YOU TO SHAVE OFF YOUR SOATEE, LT. FLAP  
 I'LL SHAVE IT OFF WHEN THAT OLD CAT TAKES OFF HIS STUPID-LOOKING MUSTACHE  
 THIS MUST BE JUST LIKE THE PARIS PEACE TALKS

**SIGN UP NOW FOR THE KELLY SCHOOL COMPUTER DATE SERVICE**  
 MARCIA MASON, PRSN.  
 FRANCINE AND LINDA, ASSISTANTS  
 DOES IT REALLY WORK?  
 YES, YOU STATE ALL YOUR DESIRED PREFERENCES IN A GIRL FRIEND.  
 WE'LL FIND HER FOR YOU, AS LONG AS SHE HAPPENS TO WORK HERE

WAIT, SYLVIA! WAIT!  
 AS SYLVIA CONCLUDES HER BALLET DANCE, SHE RUNS TO HER ROOM.  
 I NEED YOU, AND YOUR LAWBOOKS RIGHT AWAY!  
 HURRY!  
 BUT WON'T YOU PUT ON SOME WARM CLOTHES? I WANT TO SHOW YOU THE SKI SLOPE BY MOONLIGHT.  
 YES... I THINK I LIKE THAT

YOU WERE RIGHT! I SHOULD HAVE FOUND OUT WHAT BAR STAGIE WAS PHONING FROM!  
 DON'T PUNISH YOURSELF! I'M NOT AT ALL SURE SHE WOULD HAVE TOLD YOU!  
 THERE'S HARDLY A DAY GOES BY BUT WHAT WE DOCTORS CAN'T THINK OF A BETTER WAY IN WHICH WE COULD HAVE HANDLED A CERTAIN PATIENT...  
 BUT THE TRUTH IS THAT WE ARE HUMAN AND THERE ARE TIMES WHEN WE REACT EMOTIONALLY RATHER THAN LOGICALLY! YOU WERE UPSET AND ANGRY AT STAGIE TONIGHT! AND, TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, YOU WERE JUSTIFIED, BOB!

WE'LL JUST BORROW THESE BOOKS OF ROBERT'S... SORRY, I HOPE AND TRUST!  
 DON'T LOOK AT ME!  
 NOT THIS TIME, MY CONGRESS... NO, IT'S UP AHEAD THERE... A GHAUSTICAL STENCH!  
 IT'S ALBERT! SHOOT ONE OF HIS SEE-SAWERS!  
 HEY ALBERT! SHUT OFF THAT HEATER!  
 I AMN'T SHOOTING NO SEE-SAW, CONGRESS!  
 YOU'RE THINKING OF THEM AND YOUR BIG WAVES IS COORDINATING!  
 NO THINK OF OTHERS!

HAVE A PLEASANT DAY, DESMOND?  
 OH, INDEED, SIR! THE ART MUSEUM WAS FASCINATING.  
 MAYBE I CAN THROW A LITTLE SCARE INTO HIM!  
 THE NEWSPAPER IS FASCINATING, TOO!  
 HERE'S A STORY ABOUT A JEWEL THIEF WHO GOT 40 YEARS IN JAIL.  
 ULP!

DAGWOOD, WAKE UP! IT'S MORNING- YOU SLEPT IN THAT CHAIR ALL NIGHT LONG!

OH, MY GOODNESS-- I MUST GET UNDRESSED AND GET TO BED!

BUT YOU HAD A FULL NIGHT'S SLEEP- YOU SLEPT EIGHT HOURS ALREADY

MAKES NO DIFFERENCE

SLEEP DOESN'T COUNT UNLESS YOU HAVE YOUR PJAMAS ON

M. YOUNG

**By Alan Truscott**

tion and left the declarer searching for a 13th trick. He ruffed a heart and reached this position:

**VINEL**      © 1993 by The Chicago Tribune  
 (Legal Rights Reserved)

**OUDES**

**LARREY**

**CULTOC**

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here

**POOR**

**WHAT THE PSYCHIATRIST  
TOLD HIS PATIENT**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

46

## FREDERICK THE GREAT

By Nancy Mitford. Illustrated. Harper & Row. 304 pp. \$  
Reviewed by Richard Freedman

**I**N APRIL 1945, the Russian Army was pouring into the outskirts of Berlin while Hitler sat hunkered in his bunker listening to Dr. Goebbels no doubt eloquent readings of Carlyle's monstrous "History of Frederick the Great." The Führer, we are told, took comfort in the analogous position Frederick had been in during the Seven Years' War, when things were going so badly for Prussia that he threatened to take poison. As by a miracle, however, Tsarina Elizabeth of Russia suddenly died, and the allies crumbled.

Encouraged by his court astrologers, Hitler decided that a similar event would pull him

out of the fire, and sure enough Roosevelt promptly died. But this time the allies didn't collapse. Perhaps the last lesson Hitler learned was the danger of drawing glib parallels from history.

For no two German sovereigns could have been more unlike. A lifetime Francophile, Frederick loathed the Gothic past and anything that reminded him of it," but conversed and wrote in

French, hardly ever uttering a word of German. Although he was indeed a great and courageous soldier, his true greatness lay in his hatred of war, which he tried to avoid whenever possible, on the wise theory that wars seldom end when you want

He considered that "mixed races produced intelligent people," and did everything in his considerable power to "mongrelize" through immigration a depopulated Prussia after the Seven Years' War. He befriended Voltaire and the philosophes, was "fanatical on the subject of freedom of expression," abolished the torturing of

prisoners and practically abolished capital punishment altogether, and was generally such a bleeding heart that he never used spurs while horseback riding: "Try sticking a fork into your naked stomach and you will soon see why," was his un-

Hitlerian explanation for the eccentricity

## Best Seller

**The New York Times**  
An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 8 cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks on the list.

## CROSSWORD By Will Will

<b>ACROSS</b>		<b>47 Diamonds:</b>	<b>19 Space</b>
<b>1 Menu item</b>	<b>48 Italian towns</b>	<b>Colloq.</b>	<b>21 Lippo Lippo, for one</b>
<b>10 Street urchin</b>	<b>51 W.W. II initials</b>	<b>49 Educators' org.</b>	<b>25 Jungle sound</b>
<b>14 Home</b>	<b>54 Types</b>	<b>49 Garment</b>	<b>26 Nourishing</b>
<b>15 River to the Caspian</b>	<b>57 Boob</b>	<b>51 Types</b>	<b>28 Martin</b>
<b>16 _____ contender</b>	<b>59 Minions</b>	<b>57 Boob</b>	<b>29 Character</b>
<b>17 _____ in the bucket</b>	<b>61 Moslem religion</b>	<b>60 Art process</b>	<b>30 Art process</b>
<b>18 Military offense</b>	<b>62 Waxed</b>	<b>31 Understand</b>	<b>32 Surveyor's s</b>
<b>20 Manta</b>	<b>63 Tilt</b>	<b>33 Lab item</b>	<b>34 Calls illy</b>
<b>22 Tipsy: Colloq.</b>	<b>64 Wrap</b>	<b>35 _____ sprum</b>	<b>36 _____</b>
<b>23 Period</b>	<b>65 Depend on</b>	<b>37 Hardy heroine</b>	<b>38 So-long</b>
<b>24 Aphrodite's son</b>	<b>66 Used a strap</b>	<b>40 Pinaf, for one</b>	<b>43 Like some plants</b>
<b>25 Bird of legend</b>			<b>46 Mare's _____</b>
<b>26 _____ native</b>			<b>47 _____ Saud</b>
<b>27 Descendants of Esau</b>	<b>1 Black card</b>		<b>50 Ejects</b>
<b>32 Flat</b>	<b>2 Tree</b>		<b>51 Fabric</b>
<b>35 On the briny</b>	<b>3 Grub</b>		<b>52 U.S. painter</b>
<b>36 Southern specialty</b>	<b>4 Time: Fr.</b>		<b>53 Ready for s</b>
<b>37 Particular ones</b>	<b>5 Empties</b>		<b>54 Cliff</b>
<b>39 Put in order</b>	<b>6 TV part</b>		<b>55 Shield borne</b>
<b>41 Give _____ steer to</b>	<b>7 Looks</b>		<b>56 _____ estate</b>
<b>42 Solar disc</b>	<b>9 _____ de France</b>		<b>57 Cheese</b>
<b>44 Brain passages</b>	<b>10 Expect</b>		<b>58 This: Sp.</b>
<b>45 Insanity</b>	<b>11 Vex</b>		<b>60 Last: Abbr.</b>
	<b>12 Lily plant</b>		
	<b>13 Fleming man</b>		

A 12x12 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares, and the white squares are numbered 1 through 67. The numbers are placed in the top-left corner of each starting square. The grid is rotated 90 degrees clockwise.

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9		10	11	12
14						15					16		
17						18				19			
20					21					22			
23				24					25				
	26					27	28					29	30
32	33	34				35						36	
37						38			39		40		
41						42		43			44		
45					46				47				
			48				49	50				51	52
54	55	56				57						58	
59						60					61		
62						63					64		
65						66					67		

هكذا من الأصل



## In Boring Contest

**PAIR GIRL**, French or German-speaking. Professional family; 3 children 7, 8, 10. Light cooking and housework. Driver's permit. Own room. TV. Westport, Connecticut. Good wages. Will be in Zurich early February for interview. Box 8,564, Herald, Paris.



